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<p>(54) Title: NOVEL METHOD FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCES ENCODING TWO OR MORE INTERACTING (POLY)PEPTIDES</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>The present invention relates to methods for identifying nucleic acid sequences which encode two or more specific interacting peptides or proteins. Furthermore, the present invention relates to kits which may be used for the identification of nucleic acid sequences in accordance with the method of the present invention.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">General description of the polyphage principle</p>			

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**NOVEL METHOD FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCES
ENCODING TWO OR MORE INTERACTING (POLY)PEPTIDES**

The present invention relates to methods for identifying nucleic acid sequences which encode two or more specific interacting peptides or proteins. Furthermore, the present invention relates to kits which may be used for the identification of nucleic acid sequences in accordance with the method of the present invention.

Protein-protein interactions play an important role in all biological processes, from the replication and expression of genes to the morphogenesis of organisms (Lewin, B. 1994, *Genes V*. Oxford University Press). Methods for detecting protein-protein interactions have proved useful in understanding the basic mechanisms of different biological processes and the development of therapeutics. Detection of protein-protein interactions can be divided into two main categories: (i) physico-chemical based and (ii) genetic approaches (Phizicky, E.,M. & Fields, S. *Microbiological Reviews* **59** (1995) 94-123). Detection of protein-protein interactions by physico-chemical methods usually requires significant amounts of material, and more importantly, the identity of the proteins to be studied must be known. Recent developments in methods of mass spectrometry circumvent this problem but such suffer the disadvantage of requiring sophisticated equipment and expertise (Wang, R. & Chait, B.T., *Current Opinion in Biotech.* **5** (1994) 77-84). In contrast, genetic approaches provide an easy and powerful method of identifying protein-protein interactions without the need for pure material and specialized equipment, with the added advantage of higher throughput.

Different genetic approaches have been used to identify protein-protein interactions. The current method of choice is the yeast 2-hybrid system (Fields, S. & Song, O.K.,

Nature (London) 340, (1989) 245-246) which allows the identification of novel proteins that interact with a known protein.

Another popular genetic approach is the phage display system (Patent Application WO90/02809) whereby proteins are fused to a component of a surface protein of filamentous phage to allow selection for binding to a ligand of interest. The gene encoding the protein displayed on the surface of the phage is packaged inside the phage allowing the coupling of genetic information with the gene product. This allows the screening of "libraries" of proteins whereby the identity of the screened protein is deduced from the nucleic acid sequence of the phage. This technique has been extended by Winter et al. (Patent Application WO 92/20791) to produce libraries of multimeric members of a specific binding pair (e.g. combinations of VH and VL chains of an antibody) and select for functional specific binding pair members that can bind to the complementary specific binding pair member (e.g. antigen). Said libraries are constructed by combining two sub-libraries each encoding a collection of corresponding sub-units of said multimeric members (e.g. a library of VH chains is combined with a library of VL chains) wherein in principle each sub-unit out of the first sub-library is able to bind to each sub-unit out of the second sub-library non-specifically. Although this method has led to the identification of unique antibodies against particular antigens, it fails to provide a method for identifying two partners of a specific binding pair when both are unknown.

A unique version of phage display which relies on non-infective phage has recently been proposed (Duenas, M. & Borrebaeck, C. A. K., Bio/Technology 12 (1994) 999-1002; EP 0 614 989). A version of this system that led to the identification of proteins from a cDNA library that interacts with the jun protein has been described (Gramatikoff et al., Nucleic. Acids Res. 22 (1994) 5761-5762). The same principle has been also shown to work with an antibody-antigen system (Krebber et al., FEBS Letters 377 (1995) 227-231).

In spite of the power of all the aforementioned genetic selection approaches, they are limited to the selection of interacting binding entities from only a single genetically-diverse population (library vs. individual).

It would, however, be highly desirable to simultaneously identify binding entities and their specific binding partners in a library vs. library setting, wherein preferably at least two genetically diverse populations are involved. A solution to this technical problem, i.e. the identification of interacting entities and the respective nucleic acid sequences from more than one genetically diverse population (library vs. library) is neither provided nor suggested by the prior art. The present invention solves the above technical problem by providing the embodiments characterized in the claims. By using these embodiments, it has become possible to increase exponentially the rate at which (poly)peptide-(poly)peptide interactions are detected. The present invention may find applications in the field of functional genomics, whereby different proteins of unknown functions can be related with other proteins.

Accordingly, the present invention relates to a method for identifying a plurality of nucleic acid sequences, said nucleic acid sequences each encoding a (poly)peptide capable of interacting with at least one further (poly)peptide encoded by a different member of said plurality of nucleic acid sequences, comprising the steps of:

- (a) providing a first library of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences encoding (poly)peptides;
- (b) providing a second library of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences encoding (poly)peptides capable of interacting with further (poly)peptides as mentioned in step (a), wherein the vector molecules

employed for the production of said recombinant vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts display properties that are phenotypically distinguishable from those of the vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts used in step (a) and wherein at least one of said properties displayed by each of said vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts used in steps (a) and (b), upon the interaction of a (poly)peptide from said first library with a (poly)peptide from said second library together generate a screenable or selectable property;

- (c) optionally, providing additional libraries of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences encoding (poly)peptides capable of interacting with or causing interaction of (a) further (poly)peptide(s) as mentioned in step (a) and/or step (b), wherein the vector molecules employed for the production of said recombinant vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts display properties that are phenotypically distinguishable from those of the vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts used in steps (a) and (b) and, optionally, at least one of said properties displayed by said vector molecule and/or the recombinant inserts used in step (c) together with at least one of said properties displayed by either said vector molecule and/or said recombinant insert used in steps (a) and/or (b), upon the interaction of a (poly)peptide from said additional library with either a (poly)peptide from said first library and/or a (poly)peptide from said second library generate a screenable or selectable property;
- (d) expressing members of said libraries of recombinant vectors or nucleic acid sequences mentioned in steps (a), (b) and optionally (c), in appropriate host cells so that at least one interaction is established;
- (e) selecting for the generation of said screenable or selectable property representing the interaction of said (poly)peptides;

- (f) optionally, carrying out further selection, screening and/or purification steps; and
- (g) identifying said nucleic acid sequences encoding said (poly)peptides.

Thus, in the context of the present invention, the term "properties that are phenotypically distinguishable" relates alternatively to properties that are encoded by the vector molecule or to properties that are encoded by the recombinant insert or to both types of properties. As regards the vector-encoded properties, these may e.g. be resistance markers or requirements for special nutrients. It should be noted that the recombinant insert may comprise a nucleic acid portion encoding said property in addition to the nucleic acid portion responsible for the interaction.

In the context of the present invention, the term "different member" denotes a different entity which may be, but is not necessarily, structurally different.

Further, in the context of the present invention, the term "plurality" bears the meaning of "at least two".

The novel properties generated by the at least two recombinant inserts reflect the inventive principle of the present invention. That is, only if two (or more) (poly)peptides interact, for example, in a homo-dimeric or hetero-dimeric fashion, a screenable or selectable property is generated. The interaction between the two or more molecules may be a direct one or may be mediated indirectly. Examples for a direct interaction are the binding of an antibody encoded by a nucleic acid sequence from library 1 to a cDNA protein from library 2, the binding of a protein encoded by a nucleic acid sequence from cDNA library 1 to a protein from a cDNA library 2, as well as of an anti-idiotypic antibody encoded by a nucleic acid sequence from one of the libraries to a corresponding antibody encoded by a nucleic acid sequence from the other library. The nucleic acid sequences are preferably DNA and most preferably genes or parts thereof.

An example of an indirect interaction is the bridging of two (poly)peptides encoded by the two libraries which is mediated by a phosphorylating enzyme. Once the phosphorylation of one (poly)peptide encoded e.g. by library 1 is effected by the respective kinase, then this protein is capable of interacting with the second (poly)peptide encoded by library 2. The phosphorylating enzyme exemplifying this type of interaction may be encoded by a nucleic acid from (one of) the additional libraries and/or may be encoded by the genome of the host cell. Typically, the interaction of the two (poly)peptides forms a "bridge" of molecules, said "bridge" being detectable using an appropriate detection process. Conveniently, said bridge is detectable by a tag molecule that is associated with, encoded by or attached to one of the (poly)peptides encoded by library 1 or preferably 2.

Furthermore, the present invention relates to a method for identifying a plurality of nucleic acid sequences, said nucleic acid sequences each encoding a (poly)peptide capable of interacting with at least one further (poly)peptide encoded by a different member of said plurality of nucleic acid sequences, comprising the steps of:

- (a) expressing in appropriate host cells
- (aa) nucleic acid sequences contained in a first library of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences encoding (poly)peptides;
- (ab) nucleic acid sequences contained in a second library of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences encoding (poly)peptides capable of interacting with further (poly)peptides as

mentioned in step (aa), wherein the vector molecules employed for the production of said recombinant vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts display properties that are phenotypically distinguishable from those of the vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts used in step (aa) and wherein at least one of said properties displayed by each of said vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts used in steps (aa) and (ab), upon the interaction of a (poly)peptide from said first library with a (poly)peptide from said second library together generate a screenable or selectable property;

(ac) optionally, nucleic acid sequences contained in additional libraries of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences encoding (poly)peptides capable of interacting with or causing interaction of (a) further (poly)peptide(s) as mentioned in step (aa) and/or step (ab), wherein the vector molecules employed for the production of said recombinant vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts display properties that are phenotypically distinguishable from those of the vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts used in steps (aa) and (ab) and, optionally, at least one of said properties displayed by said vector molecule and/or the recombinant inserts used in step (ac) together with at least one of said properties displayed by either said vector molecule and/or said recombinant inserts used in steps (aa) and/or (ab), upon the interaction of a (poly)peptide from said additional library with either a (poly)peptide from said first library and/or a (poly)peptide from said second library generate a screenable or selectable property;

so that at least one interaction is established;

- (b) selecting for the generation of said screenable or selectable property representing the interaction of said (poly)peptides;
- (c) optionally, carrying out further screening, selection and/or purification steps; and
- (d) identifying said nucleic acid sequences encoding said (poly)peptides.

In a preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention, said screenable or selectable property is expressed extracellularly.

This embodiment is conveniently employed in a number of laboratories which would make use of rather conventional methodology of the extracellular detection of such properties, e.g. by column chromatography wherein the e.g. screenable tag is retained, in combination with e.g. plaque purification techniques, which allow the further purification of the cells that were originally enriched by e.g. the column chromatography step.

In a further preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention, said recombinant vector molecule in step (a)/(aa) (the step identified after the slash refers to the corresponding step of the second embodiment of the method of the invention identified hereinabove) gives rise to a replicable genetic package (RGP) displaying said (poly)peptides at its surface. In this context, the term replicable genetic package (RGP) refers to an entity, such as a virus or bacteriophage, which can be replicated following infection of a suitable host cell. In the case of bacteriophage, for example, the collection of nucleic acid sequences can be inserted into either a phage or phagemid vector in frame with a component of the phage coat, such as gene III, resulting in display of the encoded binding entities on the surface of the phage. Particularly preferred as a

recombinant vector molecule is a recombinant phage, phagemid or virus, wherein said phage is most preferably

- (a) one of the class I phage fd, M13, If, Ike, ZJ/2, Ff;
- (b) one of the class II phage Xf, Pf1, and Pf3;
- (c) one of the lambdoid phages, lamda, 434, P1;
- (d) one of the class of enveloped phages, PRD1; or
- (e) one of the class paramyxo-viruses, orthomyxo-viruses, baculo-viruses, retro-viruses, reo-viruses and alpha-viruses.

In a further preferred embodiment of the method according to the invention, said selection step (e)/(b) is carried out by selecting polyphage comprising the interacting (poly)peptides. Polyphage contain more than one copy of phage genomic DNA. They occur naturally at a low to moderate frequency when a newly forming phage coat encapsulates two or more single-stranded DNA molecules. In the case of the present invention, the polyphage which are formed will contain at least two phage genomes, which may either (i) both be representatives of library 1, or (ii) both be representatives of library 2, or (iii) be representatives of each of library 1 and library 2, or (iv) be a combination of (i) to (iii) with at least one member of one of the additional libraries. The efficiency of polyphage production can be increased by the introduction of appropriate mutations into the phage genome, as is well known to those skilled in the art (see, for example, Lopez, J. and Webster, R.E., *Virology* 127 (1983), 177-193, Bauer, M. and Smith, G.P., *Virology* 167 (1988) 166-175, or Gailus, V. et al., *Res. Microbiol.* 145 (1994) 699-709).

In a further preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said screenable or selectable property is connected to the infectivity of said RGP.

In this embodiment, use is made of the possibility that the infectivity of e.g. a bacteriophage can be manipulated, said infectivity being directly correlated with the interaction of said (poly)peptides.

In a most preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention, said RGP is encoded by said recombinant vector used in step (a)/(aa) and rendered non-infective and infectivity of said RGP is restored by interaction of said (poly)peptide of step (a)/(aa) with the (poly)peptide of step (b)/(ab) and/or (c)/(ac), said (poly)peptide of step (b)/(ab) and/or (c)/(ac) being fused to a domain that confers infectivity to said RGP.

In a further most preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said RGP is rendered non-infective by modification of a genetic sequence which encodes a surface protein necessary for the RGP's binding to and infection of a host cell.

These preferred and most preferred embodiments of the method of the present invention relating to the infectivity of the RGP serve as an alternative to the use of the screenable tag. In these embodiments, advantage can be taken of the phenomenon of selective infection (Krebber et al., *FEBS Letters* 377 (1995) 227-239). While the screenable tag enables physical separation of molecules from others in the population, the use of selective infection enables positive selection for the interacting pair. This phenomenon relies on the use of a construct which can selectively restore infectivity to phage which have been rendered non-infective by, for example, deletion of all but the C-terminus of the gene III protein. Use of such phage for displaying library 1 gives non-infectious phage carrying the binding entity. Co-expression with library 2 allows interactions between binding entities and binding partners to be established, as described above. Although the phage which carry the binding entity-binding partner pair are non-infective, infectivity can be restored if, in place of the screenable tag referred to above, an infectivity protein is used. In this context, the term infectivity protein refers to a substance which, when associated with the phage, can enable it to penetrate a bacterial host, where it is subsequently replicated. An example of an infectivity protein is the N-terminus (at least the first 220 amino acids) of gene III protein of the filamentous bacteriophage.

The infectivity protein confers on those phage which carry it, the ability to be replicated. Thus, only those phage which carry the binding entity/partner pair are replicated. Purification of hybrid phage containing genes from both libraries 1 and 2 then relies e.g. on the use of two selectable markers as indicated above. The genes in the phage can then be identified using methodology well known to those skilled in the art.

An additional preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a method, wherein said recombinant vector molecules in step (a)/(aa) give rise to a fusion protein which is expressed on the surface of a cell, preferably a bacterium.

These fusion proteins, upon interaction with a suitable binding partner from library 2 connected e.g. with a screenable tag can be detected on the surface of host cells which may be, for example, bacteria, yeast, insect cells or mammalian cells. The display of fusion proteins on bacterial surfaces *per se* is well known in the art. Thus, lipoproteins (Lpp), outer membrane proteins A (OmpA), and flagella have been used to target antibodies and peptides to the cell surface of *E.coli*. Fuchs et al., *Bio/Technology* 9 (1991) 1369-1372, WO93/01287, presented a single chain antibody on the surface of *E.coli* as a fusion protein with the N-terminus of the peptidoglycan-associated lipoprotein. The antibody was visualized by the binding of fluorescently labeled antigen and fluorescently labeled antibodies directed to the linker peptide of the displayed single chain antibody. Francisco et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90 (1993) 10444-10448, and Georgiu, G. et al., WO93/10214, displayed antibodies on the *E.coli* surface by fusing the N-terminus of a single chain antibody to the C-terminus of OmpA while the N-terminus of OmpA was fused to the signal sequence and the first nine amino acids of Lpp. Binding of a fluorescently labeled antigen to the OmpA-antibody fusion protein was detected by FACS. Klauser (WO 95/17509) transferred the IgA protease system from *Neisseria* to *E.coli* to facilitate display of antibodies. Integration of the beta-domain of the IgA protease precursor into the outer membrane lead to the transport of the

protease domain across the membrane followed by autoproteolytic release into the medium. Antibodies linked to the beta-domain of IgA protease are therefore presented on the surface of bacteria. Further, Lu, Z. et al., *Bio/Technology* 13 (1994) 366-371, described a system for displaying peptides on the surface of the bacterium by fusing it to thioredoxin and the bacterial flagella, to screen for peptide mimics of the epitope for an anti-IL-8 antibody.

The further identification of the desired nucleic acid molecule encoding the interacting (poly)peptides may then be effected by methods known in the art, e.g. by purifying host cells displaying a tag on their surface and further by antibioticum-based selection techniques, DNA purification and sequencing.

In a particularly preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention, said bacterium is *Neisseria gonorrhoe* or *E.coli* and said fusion protein consists of at least a part of a flagellum, Iam B, peptidoglycan-associated lipoprotein or the Omp A protein and said (poly)peptide.

As has been repeatedly pointed out hereinabove, a tag connected to the (poly)peptide encoded by library 2 can conveniently be used in the identification strategy of the desired nucleic acid sequences. Accordingly, in a further preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said (poly)peptides encoded by said recombinant vector molecules of step (b)/(ab) or (c)/(ac) are linked to at least one screenable or selectable tag. In this context, the term screenable or selectable tag refers to a short sequence of amino acids which can be recognized and bound by a particular substance. Tags are commonly used for the purification of biomolecules: examples are His(n), where n = 4-6 which can be bound either by Ni, or a specific antibody, and the flag and myc tags which are recognized by appropriate antibodies. In either of these cases, the tag can be encoded as a C-terminal fusion to all binding partners in library 2. In accordance with the present invention, the tag can be used to isolate e.g. the polyphage referred to

above. Thus, the interaction between the phage-bound binding entity, and its interacting binding partner, establishes a connection between the phage particle and the screenable or selectable tag. This feature can be exploited in a step which relies on e.g. affinity chromatography to isolate the polyphage carrying the interacting molecules. In a final step, those polyphage which carry two distinct nucleic acid molecules and preferably genes (encoding binding entity and binding partner) can be separated from those carrying only one of the two genes e.g. by selection based on transduction or different selectable markers (e.g. antibiotic resistance) present in the individual genomes. In this way, the genes which encode the two interacting molecules can be identified.

A most preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a method wherein said screenable or selectable tag is encoded by said recombinant vector of step (b)/(ab) or (c)/(ac).

A further most preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a method wherein said screenable or selectable tag is selected from the list His(n), myc, FLAG, malE, thioredoxin, GST, streptavidin, beta-galactosidase, alkaline phosphatase T7 gene 10, Strep-tag and calmodulin. These screenable tags are all well known in the art and are fully available to the person skilled in the art.

In an additional particularly preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said screenable or selectable tag is encoded by the genome of the host cell.

An example for this embodiment is an anti-Fc-receptor specific antibody that is expressed by the host cell and could function as an additional bridge in e.g. purification by column chromatography. Another example of this embodiment is an enzyme produced by the host cell that creates a tag such as a phosphorylation on (poly)peptides of the second library without destroying the interaction of (poly)peptides of step (b)/(ab)

with (a)/(aa) so that the modification caused by the enzyme is now the screenable or selectable tag.

In a further preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said (poly)peptides encoded by the nucleic acid sequences of said additional libraries of step (c)/(ac) cause the interaction of said (poly)peptides of steps (a)/(aa) and (b)/(ab) via phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation, lipidation or farnesylation of at least one of said (poly)peptides of steps (a)/(aa) and (b)/(ab).

An additional preferred embodiment of the invention relates to a method wherein said host cells in step (d)/(a) are spatially addressable, and the nucleic acid sequences mentioned in step (g)/(d) are retrieved from the corresponding spatially addressable host cell.

In the context of the present invention, the term "spatially addressable" refers to a situation where the individual cells harboring one of the potential combinations of members of the first, second and optionally additional libraries are identifiable by their relative position, e.g. by their position on a master plate. The screening or selection may, for example, be performed either with single clones derived from the master plate, or on a replica plate, thus maintaining the connection between the screenable or selectable property and the information contained in the host cell on the master plate.

An additional preferred embodiment of the invention relates to a method wherein said screenable or selectable property is expressed intracellularly.

Particularly preferred is a method wherein said screenable property is the transactivation of the transcription of a reporter gene such as beta-galactosidase, alkaline phosphatase or nutritional markers such as his3 and leu or resistance genes

giving resistance to an antibiotic such as ampicillin, chloramphenicol, kanamycin, zeocin, neomycin, tetracycline, or streptomycin.

Furthermore, use can be made of the yeast 2-hybrid system referred to hereinabove or the interaction trap system (Brent et al., EP-A 0 672 131) or of a prokaryotic version analogous to the above recited systems, utilizing the toxR system of *Vibrio cholerae* (Fritz, H.-J. et al., EP-A 0 630 968). It is within the skills of the person skilled in the art to combine further screening systems known in the art with the method of the present invention.

In a further preferred method of the present invention, said recombinant vectors of step (a)/(aa), (b)/(ab) and (c)/(ac) comprise recombination promoting sites and in said step (e)/(b) recombination events are selected for, wherein said nucleic sequences encoding said (poly)peptides of step (a)/(aa), said nucleic acid sequences encoding said (poly)peptides of step (b)/(ab) and optionally said nucleic acid sequences encoding said (poly)peptides of step (c)/(ac) are contained in the same vector. In this approach, the two genes can be coupled in a single vector, and packaged in a phage of standard size, if appropriate recombination sites are incorporated in the vectors carrying libraries 1 and 2. Again, the phage which carry both nucleic acid sequences and genes are purified with the use of e.g. the screenable tag. If recombination is used to couple the genes from the two libraries, some of the hybrid progeny phage will contain nonrecombinant genomes, since site-specific recombination is not very efficient. However, the hybrid phage can be selected by re-infection of host cells that do not contain library 2 followed by another round of selection of the screenable tag.

In a particularly preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said recombination events are mediated by the site-specific recombination mechanisms Cre-lox, attP-attB, Mu gin or yeast flip.

In a further particularly preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said recombination promoting sites are restriction enzyme recognition sites and said recombination event is achieved by cutting the recombinant vector molecules mentioned in steps (a)/(aa), (b)/(ab) and optionally (c)/(ac) with at least two different restriction enzymes and effecting recombination of the nucleic acid sequences contained in said vectors by ligation.

The invention relates in an additional preferred embodiment to a method wherein said identification of said nucleic acid sequences is effected after the selection step (e)/(b) via PCR and preferably sequencing of said nucleic acid sequences after said PCR.

After said selection step (e)/(b), PCR can be carried out with the enriched desired product, conveniently using primers that hybridize to the vector portion of the recombinant vector molecule. Sequencing of the PCR-product may then be carried out according to conventional methods.

In a further preferred embodiment of the method according to the invention, said recombinant vectors of step (a)/(aa), (b)/(ab) and/or (c)/(ac) comprise at least one gene encoding a selection marker.

Said genes encoding said selection markers are preferably different in each of the vectors of step (a)/(aa), (b)/(ab) and/or (c)/(ac), i.e. said vectors comprise genes encoding different selection markers. Said selection markers can conveniently be used for the further purification envisaged in step (f)/(c). For example, a polyphage comprising two members of each library 1 and 2 can be selected for on the basis of a double resistance to antibiotics. Also, a successful recombination event may create a new recombinant vector carrying both nucleic acid molecules from library 1 and 2 as well as genes encoding different selection markers. Again, the selection for a twofold resistance will assist in the identification of the desired product.

In a particularly preferred embodiment of said method, said selection marker is a resistance to an antibiotic, preferably to ampicillin, chloramphenicol, kanamycin, zeocin, neomycin, tetracycline or streptomycin.

A further preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a method wherein said host cells are F' and preferably E.coli XL-1 Blue, K91 or its derivatives, TG1, XL1kan or TOP10F.

In a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, said RGPs are produced with the use of helper phage taken from the list R408, M13k07 and VCSM13, M13de13, fCA55 and fKN16 or derivatives thereof.

Further preferred is a method wherein at least one of said genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences encode members of the immunoglobulin superfamily.

Said method is particularly preferred, if said genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences encode a repertoire of immunoglobulin heavy or light chains.

In an additional preferred embodiment of the present invention, in said method said genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences are generated by a mutagenesis method. Various mutagenesis methods are well known to the person skilled in the art and need not be described in here in any further detail.

The present invention relates in an additional preferred embodiment to a method in which said genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences are generated from a cDNA library.

In a final preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said nucleic acid sequences are genes or parts thereof.

As used herein, the term "parts thereof" relates to parts of genes that encode a product that is capable of interacting with a product encoded by any of the other libraries. Thus, it is well known that various proteins are comprised of different domains. Only one of said domains may be capable of interacting with a different (poly)peptide. Such a domain might be encoded by a part of said gene in accordance with the present invention.

The invention also provides for identifying genes encoding more than two interacting peptides or proteins. This can be achieved by using additional vectors encoding genetically diverse additional nucleic acids by an extension of the method described above. As previously, the presence of either a screenable tag or an infectivity protein is used to purify phage carrying genes which encode the components of the complex. Again, the genes in the phage can then be sequenced using methodology well known to those skilled in the art.

Additionally, the present invention relates to a kit comprising at least

- (a) a recombinant vector molecule as described in step (a)/(aa) or a corresponding vector molecule;
- (b) a recombinant vector molecule as described in step (b)/(ab) or a corresponding vector molecule; and, optionally,
- (c) at least one further recombinant vector molecule as described in step (c)/(ac) or a corresponding vector molecule.

As a rule, if recombinant vector molecules are comprised in said kit, they will comprise a library of nucleic acid molecules. In other words, the kit of the invention will contain a plurality of different recombinant vector molecules.

Legends to Figures and Tables

Figure 1: General description of the polyphage principle

- a) transform to *E. coli* hosts
- b) infect host containing library1 with helper-phage to package library1 into phage
- c) infect cells containing library2 with phages containing library1 leading to cells harboring members of library1 and library2; the presence of library1 and library2 is selected by the presence of the 2 antibiotic resistance markers
- d) expression of library1 and library2-tag gene products
- e) infect cells with engineered helper-phage to induce polyphage production

Note 1: Polyphage does not discriminate which genome to package therefore the possibilities resulting from step e) arise in an infected cell. To select for the polyphage containing the right packaged genomes the subsequent step is required

- f) select for tag e.g., infectivity-mediating protein, in which case ability to infect is selected and

- g) select for ability to confer resistance to 2 antibiotics to infected cells

Note 2: Only polyphages that satisfy f) + g) represent phages that display the correct interacting pair and the corresponding genetic information

Figure 2: Co-transformation of two phagemids, polyphage formation and selection via His-tag: general description

A, B: libraries of phagemids, preferably with different resistance markers; A: fusions to gllp; B: fusions to tag (His); after co-transformation phage production leading to a phage population displaying cognate pairs (left part of the Figure) or not (right part), after selection infection of host cells, selection for double-resistance

Alternative methods include the infection of cells harbouring a plasmid- or phagemid-based library B with a phage library A (prerequisite again: interference-resistant constructs).

Figure 3: pBS vector series: functional map and sequence of pBS13

Figure 4: Co-existence of phagemids: results of restriction digest

Restriction analysis of clones of double resistances (Amp/Cm). R1: pIG10.3, *Xba*/*Scal*; R2: pBS13, *Xba*/*Scal*, R1+R2: R1 and R2 are mixed in approx. equal proportion; M1: marker λ : *Bst*II; M2: marker pBR322: *Msp*I; 1 to 10: randomly picked clones: *Xba*/*Scal*/

Figure 5: Phagemid vector pYING1-C1: functional map

containing the fos peptide. The corresponding vectors pYING1-C2 and pYING1-C3 contain instead of fos the p75 and the IL16 peptides, respectively

Figure 6: Phagemid vector pYANG3-A: functional map

containing the jun peptide. The corresponding vectors pYANG3-Ape2, pYANG3-Ape3, and pYANG3-Ape10 contain instead of jun the p75-binding peptides pe2, pe3, and pe10, respectively

Figure 7: Analysis of selected clones (see Table 2):

7.a: Restriction digest of clones before and after selection

R: pYANG3-Ape2: *Xba*I; M1: marker λ : *Bst*II; M2: marker pBR322: *Msp*I; α /1 to 10: randomly picked clones before selection: *Xba*I/*Hind*III; β /1 to 10: randomly picked clones after selection: *Xba*I/*Hind*III; size expected: jun-gIII: 745 bp; fos: 256 bp; p75: 577 bp; IL-16: 502 bp

7.b: PCR reaction of clones after selection with primers OPEP5L and OGIII3

R1: pYANG3-A as template; R2: pYANG3-Ape2 as template; M: marker λ : *Bst*II; β /1 to 10: randomly picked clones after selection as templates

Figure 8: Phagemid vector pING1-C1: functional map

containing the His-tag peptide. The corresponding vector pING3-C1 contains an additional FLAG epitope; pING1-C2 and pING3-C2 contain

the Strep-tag instead of His-tag, with pING3-C2 containing an additional FLAG epitope.

Figure 9: Phagemid vector pONG3-A: functional map

for the generation of phage-display libraries (gIII fusions)

Figure 10: Co-transformation of phage and plasmid, polyphage formation and selection via SIP: general description

fA: library A in phage construct; B: library B, library members fused to IMP; preferably different resistance markers on phage and plasmid; after co-transformation production of phages; in the case of cognate-pair interaction formation of infectious phages; selection; by plating on double-resistance identification of polyphage particles.

Figure 11: Phage vector fhag1A: functional map

for phage-display of the α -HAG scFv

Figure 11a: CAT gene module: functional map and sequence

Figure 12: Phage vector fjun1A: functional map

for phage-display of the jun peptide

Figure 13: Phage vector fjun1B: functional map

for phage-display of the jun peptide

Figure 14: Phage vector fpep3_1B: functional map

for phage-display of the peptide pe3 binding to the intracellular domain of p75

Figure 15: Phage vector fNGF_1B: functional map

for phage-display of NGF

Figure 16: Plasmid pUC19/IMPhag: functional map

containing fusion of HAG peptide to the N-terminal domains of gIIIp (IMP)

Figure 17: Plasmid pUC18/IMPp75: functional map

containing fusion of the intracellular domain of p75 to the N-terminal domains of gIIIp (IMP); pUC18/IMPfos contains the fos peptide instead of the intracellular domain of p75

Figure 18: Plasmid pUC18/IMPIL16: functional map containing fusion of IL16 to the N-terminal domains of gIIIp (IMP)

Figure 19: Analysis of selected clones (see Table 3)

Lane 1: marker λ ; *Bst*Ell; lanes 2 to 20: polyphage transductant clones #1 to #19 digested with *Xba*I/*Hind*III; f.._1b: fragment of phage vector after digest; pUC18: fragment of plasmid after digest; α -HAG: fragment containing anti-HAG scFv fused to gIIIc; IMP-p75 and IMP-HAG: fragment containing IMP fused to p75, and IMP-HAG peptide, respectively; pep3-gIII: fragment containing pep3 fused to gIIIc (s: short version)

Figure 20: Co-transformation of phagemids, *in vivo* recombination and selection via His-tag: general description

A, B: libraries of phagemids; preferably with different resistance markers; A: fusions to gIIIp; B: fusions to tag (His); both constructs containing recombination-promoting sites (*) such as lox/loxP; after co-transformation and recombination production of phages; selection via Ni-NTA; re-infection of host cells, selection for double-resistance

Figure 21: *In vitro* recombination and selection via His-tag: general description

A, B: libraries of phagemids; preferably with different resistance markers; A: fusions to gIIIp; B: fusions to tag (His); both constructs containing corresponding recognition sites for restriction enzymes (+/o); after digest and co-ligation transformation and production of phages; selection via Ni-NTA; re-infection of host cells, selection for double-resistance

Figure 22: Phage vector fjunhag: functional map for phage display of the jun peptide

Figure 23: Spatial *in vivo* SIP: general description

After transformation or co-transformation according to any of the methods described above, a master plate is made. From that phages secreted from individual clones can be analyzed individually (top), or a replica (migration of secreted phages through filter disc) can be made whereon selection for the presence of a tag or infectivity can be performed. By going back to the

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master-plate, the information for selected cognate interacting pairs can be retrieved without requiring recombination and/or polyphage production.

Figure 24: *E. coli* display: general description

A, B: libraries of phagemids; preferably with different resistance markers; A: fusions to *E. coli* surface-display protein; B: fusions to tag (His); after co-transformation expression of constructs; surface-display; in the case of cognate interaction taking place, display of tag on the surface of the host cell; selection

Figure 25: pTERMsc2H10myc3sCAM: functional map and sequence

Table 1: Phagemids constructed for Experiments 2 and 3

Table 2: Results of Experiment 2 (see Figure 7)

- 2.a: Combination of phagemids present in initial library (α)
- 2.b: Combination of phagemids present after selection (β)

Table 3: Results of Experiment 4 (see Figure 19)

- 3.a: Identification of phage/plasmid present in individual clones
- 3.b: Test for infectivity of individual clones

The examples illustrate the invention.

Example 1: General description of the polyphage principle (Figure 1)

The binding entities which comprise library 1 may be peptides or proteins, and are encoded by a genetically diverse collection of first nucleic acid sequences. These nucleic acid sequences are inserted into a first vector which allows for display of the encoded binding entities on the surface of a replicable genetic package. For the purposes of subsequent selection, the first vector should also carry a gene encoding a selectable marker, such as an antibiotic resistance. The binding partners which comprise library 2 may be peptides or proteins, and are encoded by a genetically diverse collection of second nucleic acid sequences which are inserted into a second vector. By way of example, this second vector may be a plasmid, or even a phage or phagemid, in which case the origin of replication should be distinct from that of the first vector. For the purposes of subsequent selection, the second vector should also carry a gene encoding a selectable marker, such as an antibiotic resistance, preferably distinct from that present in the first vector. To facilitate purification of the complex to be formed between any binding entity-binding partner pair, a screenable tag can be conveniently attached to members of library 2.

The two genetically diverse collections of nucleic acids are then introduced into a population of host cells in such a way that encoded libraries 1 and 2 can be expressed. This can be achieved by either (i) co-transformation of the two vectors, or, as actually shown in the figure, (ii) packaging one of the collections of nucleic acids into a vector (such as a bacteriophage) which can be used to infect with high efficiency a population of cells into which the complementary collection of nucleic acid has been introduced. The result is a population of cells in which individual cells carry representatives of each library.

Expression of the two collections of nucleic acids results in the production of pairs of molecules, one from each library, in the host cells. In each case, one or more members

of the library of binding entities is incorporated into the coat of an RGP. In some cells, an interaction will be established between a binding partner on the surface of the RGP and a binding partner expressed from library 2. When such an interaction is established, the RGP therefore carries both the binding entity and the binding partner.

The RGPs displaying such an interaction can then be further purified with the help of polyphage and differing selection markers, as has been discussed hereinabove. After such selection, the nucleic acid sequences encoding one or both binding partners can be conveniently identified by methodology known in the art, such as DNA sequencing.

Example 2: Co-transformation of phagemids with same *E. coli* origin of replication, polyphage formation, and selection of correct pairing interactions via His-tag

2.1: Principle (see Figure 2)

To demonstrate that polyphage formation allows the retrieval of the genetic information for cognate protein pairs selected using a tag fused to one member of the protein pair, two separate, small libraries in phagemid vectors are constructed.

2.2: Test of co-existence of phagemids with the same *E. coli* origin of replication:
Prerequisite for the formation of polyphage particles containing two different phagemids is that the different phagemid vectors can co-exist in the host cell.

The vector pBS13 is a derivative of the vector (Krebber *et al.*, 1996) containing a chloramphenicol-resistance gene instead of the kanamycin-resistance gene and a beta-lactamase gene cassette instead of the 2H10-gIII fusion gene, and can be assembled by standard methods starting from pto2H10a3s. Figure 3 contains the functional map and the sequence of pBS13. pIGHAG1A (see Example 4.2.1.f) is digested with *Xba*I and *Hind*III. The 1.3 kb fragment containing the anti-HAG gene fused with the C-

terminal domain of filamentous phage pIII protein is isolated and ligated with a pre-digested phagemid vectors pIG10.3, and pBS13 (XbaI-HindIII) to create the vectors pIG10.3-scFv(anti-HAG) (Ap^R) and pBS13-scFv(anti-HAG) (Cm^R), respectively. The vectors are used to transform competent XL-1 Blue cells and selected on LB plates containing Amp/Cm/Tet and glucose (20 mM).

The phagemids from clones of double-resistant colonies (Amp/Cm) are isolated. The restriction digestions indicate the co-isolation of both phagemids from the single colonies (Figure 4).

2.3: Design of libraries A and B:

Library A contains three cyclic peptides each binding to the intracellular domain of the low affinity nerve growth factor (NGF) receptor (see Example 4), and a leucine zipper domain derived from the jun transcription factor, all N-terminally fused to the C-terminal domain of gIII from filamentous phage.

Library B encodes 3 members, namely the leucine zipper domain of the fos transcription factor which heterodimerizes with jun via this domain, the intracellular domain of the NGF receptor p75, and, as a negative control which does not interact with library A members, IL-16, all fused at the N-terminus with a His₆-peptide as tag (Hochuli *et al.*, 1988; Lindner *et al.*, 1992).

The cognate pairings are from the interaction between jun and fos (Crameri and Suter, 1993), and p75 and selected cyclic peptides (see Example 4). A non-cognate pairing would occur among the non-cognate pairs mentioned and among jun, or one of the cyclic peptides, and IL-16.

2.4: PCR amplification of the individual constructs

Fos, N-terminus fused to His₆, is PCR amplified using pOK1 (Gramatikoff *et al.*, 1994) as template and oligonucleotides OFOS-5 and OFOS-3 as primers, where His₆ is

encoded in the OFOS-5 primer. Jun is PCR amplified using pOK1 as template and oligonucleotides OJUN-5 and OJUN-3 as primers.

OFOS-5 5'- GGGGATATCCACCACCACCACCTGCGGTGGTCTGACC

OFOS-3 5'- GGGGAATTCCAACCACCGTGTGCCG

OJUN-5 5'- GGGGATATCGGTGGTCGGATCGCC

OJUN-3 5'- GGGGAATTACCACCGTGGTTCATGAC

The hot-start procedure is used. A step-wise touch-down PCR is applied: 92°C, 1 min; 58-52°C, $\Delta T = 2^\circ\text{C}$, 1 min; 72°C, 1 min. This is followed by 26 cycles (92°C, 1 min; 52°C, 1 min; 72°C, 1 min).

The PCR products are purified using QIAquick kit (Qiagen) and eluted in ddH₂O. They are then overnight digested with EcoRI and EcoRV.

The p75 fragment is also PCR amplified using pUC18-IMPP75 (see Example 4) as template and oligonucleotides OP75-5 (where His₆ is encoded) and OP75-3 as primers:

OP75-5 5'- GGGGATATCCACCACCACCAAGAGGTGGAACAGC

OP75-3 5'- GGGGAATTCCACTGGGGATGTGGCAG

The same PCR and restriction digestion conditions as above are applied.

The IL-16 fragment is amplified from the cDNA clone pcDNA3-ILHu1 (M. Baier, Paul Ehrlich Institute, Germany; Baier *et al.*, 1995; Bannert *et al.*, 1996), using OIL16-5 (where His₆ is encoded) and OIL16-3 as primers.

OIL16-5 5'- GGGGATATCCACCACCACCAACCACCCGACCTCAACTCCCTC

OIL16-3 5'- GGGGAATTGGAGTCTCCAGCAGCTG

The same PCR and restriction digestion conditions as above are applied.

In all cases, the fragments are readily amplified and digested.

2.5: Cloning into intermediate vectors

The digested PCR fragments are gel-purified (QIAquick kit, Qiagen) and eluted into TE buffer. The *EcoRV/EcoRI* fragment of pIG1 vector (Ge et al., 1995) is also isolated. The digested PCR fragments of fos, p75, and IL-16 are ligated into the vector fragment, and the ligated vectors transformed into TG1 cells.

The constructs in the pIG1 vector contains the OmpA signal sequence fused in-frame with the constructs.

The correct clones are screened and confirmed by sequencing. They are then *XbaI/HindIII* digested, and the fragments are isolated.

2.6: Cloning into the expression vectors

The isolated fragments from 2.3 are inserted into pBS13 also excised with *XbaI/HindIII*, resulting in vectors pYING1-C1 (Fos), pYING1-C2 (p75), pYING1-C3 (IL-16) (see Figure 5). The fragment containing jun is cloned into pIG10.3 vector via *EcoRV/EcoRI* resulting in pYANG3-A (see Figure 6). The anti-p75 peptides pe2, pe3 and pe10 (see Example 4) are cloned into pIG10.3 via *XbaI/HindIII*, resulting in vectors pYANG3-Ape2, -Ape3 and -Ape10, respectively (see Figure 6).

2.7: Selection of correct pairing via His-tag

TG1 cells are transformed with the combination of pYANG3-A + pYING1-C1, or pYANG3-A + pYING1-C2, or pYANG3-A + pYING1-C3, or (pYANG3-Ape2, -Ape3 and -Ape10) + pYING1-C1, or (pYANG3-Ape2, -Ape3 and -Ape10) + pYING1-C2, or (pYANG3-Ape2, -Ape3 and -Ape10) + pYING1-C3, thus creating all possible combinations separately to ensure the presence of each of them in the selection experiment. The transformed cells are plated on ampicillin/chloramphenicol-containing LB agar plates, and colonies with double resistance (Ap^R/Cm^R) are selected.

The colonies are scraped off the plates and used to inoculate 2xYT medium (Amp/Cm) and shaken at 37°C for 3 hrs. The cultures are induced (1 mM IPTG) at 30°C for 1 hr and infected with R408 (Stratagene) at 37°C for 30 min. The cultures are shaken at RT for 3 hrs, kanamycin is added and shaking continued at RT overnight.

The phage particles are harvested from the overnight cultures, mixed and PEG-precipitated. The phages are directly selected on immobilized Ni-NTA (NI-NTA HisSorb Strips, Qiagen). The eluted phages are used to infect TG1 cells, which are plated on ampicillin/chloramphenicol-containing LB agar plates, and colonies with double resistance (Ap^R/Cm^R) are selected.

The phagemids of selected clones are isolated and analyzed by restriction digest (see Figure 7.a) and used as templates for PCR screening. Primer OPEP5L is used to amplify the pYANG3-Ape2, -Ape3 and -Ape10 constructs specifically (see Figure 7.b).

OPEP5L 5'- GACTACAAAGATGTCGACTG

There is a specific enrichment of constructs of correct pairing (Table 2).

Example 3: Interactive screening of *E. coli* genomic DNA libraries (Polyphage/tag system)

3.1: Principle (see Figure 2)

Instead of using two model libraries as in Example 2, a genomic DNA library of *E. coli* is prepared to be screened against itself to identify interacting *E. coli* peptides or proteins.

3.2: Construction of display and expression vectors for genomic DNA

Expression vectors are constructed having a blunt-end restriction site SmaI inserted either in front of His-tag, Strep-tag (Schmidt and Skerra, 1994) or the C-terminal domain of gIII (gIIIc) via oligonucleotide cassettes or PCR.

The self-complementary oligonucleotides OHIS5 & OHIS3, and OSTREP5 & OSTREP3, are used to create ds DNA cassettes encoding the His-tag, and the Strep-tag, respectively.

OHIS5 5'- AATTCCCCGGGCACCACCACCACTGATA

OHIS3 5'- AGCTTATCAGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGGCCCGGGG

OSTREP5 5'- AATTCCCCGGGTCTGCTTGGCGTCACCCGCAGTCGGTGTT-
TGATA

OSTREP3 5'- AGCTTATCAACCACCGAACTGCGGGTGACGCCAAGCAGACC-
CGGGG

The cassettes upon phosphorylation and annealing recreate the *Eco*RI and *Hind*III sites. The cassettes are inserted into pIG1 and pIG3 vectors (Ge et al., 1995) cut by the same restriction enzymes. The resulting vectors are pING1-A1, pING3-A1 (for His tag in pIG1 and pIG3 vectors) and pING1-A2, pING3-A2 (for Strep-tag), respectively. The correct vectors are screened for the presence of *Xba*I site (isoschizomer of *Sma*I) and the constructs are confirmed by sequencing. The *Xba*I/*Hind*III fragments of these vectors are inserted into pBS13 vector, linearized with the same enzymes, resulting in vectors pING1-C1, pING3-C1 and pING1-C2, pING3-C2, respectively (see Figure 8).

The gIIIc fragment containing the *Sma*I site is generated from PCR amplification of pIG10.3 vector using primers OGIII5 and OGIII3, where OGIII3 anneals 3' of the gene III in the vector:

OGIII5 5'- CGGAATTCCCCGGGGAGCAGAAGCTGATC

OGIII3 5'- TTTTCACTTCACAGGTC

Three rounds of PCR are performed with a hot-start: 92°C, 1 min; 46°C, 1 min; 72°C, 1.5 min. This is followed by 30 rounds of: 92°C, 1 min; 50°C, 1 min; 72°C, 1.5 min.

The PCR product is purified (QIAquick) and digested with *Eco*RI and *Hind*III. The fragment is gel-purified (QIAquick) and ligated into pIG10.3. The sequence of the resulting vector, pONG3-A (see Figure 8), is confirmed by restriction analysis and by sequencing.

3.2: Selection of Interacting Pairs from *E. coli* Genomic DNA via His-tag

Genomic DNA of *E. coli* strain XL-1 Blue (Stratagene) is isolated using the Blood & Cell Culture DNA Maxi kit (Qiagen) and eluted in TE buffer (pH 8.0). 200 µg of the DNA is

taken and sonicated (50 cycles, 270 mA, 0.5 s/stroke). The fragmented DNA (average size: max. 0.7 kB) is blunt-ended by a fill-in reaction with T4 DNA polymerase.

Vectors pING1-C1 and pONG3-A are digested with *EcoRV* and *Smal*, the vector fragments are gel-purified (Qiagen). The vector fragments are then ligated with the blunt-ended genomic DNA at 16°C overnight. The ligation mixtures are taken to transform TG1 cells.

The pING1-C1 and pONG3-A transformants are scratched from the plate and used to inoculate 2xYT medium containing Cm/glucose or Amp/glucose, respectively. The pING1-C1 culture is infected with helper-phage (VCSM13 or M13k07) and phage particles are isolated. These phage particles are used to infect log-phase cells containing the pONG3-A library. The resulting culture is plated out on large Amp/Cm/glucose plates.

The colonies are scratched from the surface of the plates above and transferred to 2xYT medium containing Amp/Cm. After 30 min shaking at 37°C, the culture is then induced (1 mM IPTG) for 30 min, infected with helper-phage at 37°C for 30 min and shaken at RT overnight.

The phage particles are harvested from the overnight culture and PEG-precipitated. They are selected on immobilized Ni-NTA (NI-NTA HisSorb Strips, Qiagen). The eluted phages are used to infect log-phase TG1 cells. Selected protein pairs are characterised by determination of their corresponding DNA sequences.

Example 4: Polyphages and Selection of Correct Pairing Interactions via SIP

4.1: Principle (see Figure 10)

The purpose of this experiment is to show that from a combination of 2 libraries one can isolate and identify the correct interacting pairs using the SIP (Selectively Infective Phage: Krebber *et al.*, 1995; the term "IMP" used in the experimental section denotes "Infectivity mediating particle" comprising the N-terminal domains of the gene III protein

of filamentous phage) selection system, and recover the information about both interacting partners *via* the formation and selection of polyphage particles. The library members forming interacting pairs with members of the corresponding library are being 'doped' with library members that do not interact with members of the corresponding library, and thus should not give a positive SIP selection.

4.2: Construction of vectors

4.2.1: ftag1A (see Figure 11)

a. The phage vector f17/9-hag (Krebber *et al.*, 1995) is digested with EcoRV and XmnI.

The 1.1 kb fragment containing the anti-HAG Ab gene is isolated by agarose gel electrophoresis and purified with a Qiagen gel extraction kit. This fragment is ligated into a pre-digested pIG10.3 vector (EcoRV-XmnI). Ligated DNA is transformed into DH5a cells and positive clones are verified by restriction analysis. The recombinant clone is called pIGhag1A. All cloning described above and subsequently are according to standard protocols (Sambrook *et al.*, 1989)

b. The vector f17/9-hag (Krebber *et al.*, 1995) is digested with EcoRV and StuI. The 7.9 kb fragment is isolated and self-ligated to form the vector ftag2.

c. The chloramphenicol resistance gene (CAT) assembled *via* assembly PCR (Ge and Rudolph, 1997) using the template pACYC (Cardoso and Schwarz, 1992) (Figure 11a shows the functional map and the sequence of the CAT gene) is amplified by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with the primers:

CAT_BspEI(for): 5' GAATGCTCATCCGGAGTTC

CAT_Bsu36I(rev): 5' TTTCACTGGCCTCAGGCTAGCACCAAGGCGTTAAG

d. The PCR is done following standard protocols (Sambrook *et al.*, 1989). The amplified product is digested with BspEI and Bsu36I then ligated into pre-digested ftag2 vector (BspEI-Bsu36I; 7.2 kb fragment) to form ftag2C.

e. The vector ftag2C is digested with EcoRI and the ends made blunt by filling-in with Klenow fragment. The flushed vector is self-ligated to form vector ftag2CdelEcoRI.

f. pIGHAG1A is digested with XbaI and HindIII. The 1.3 kb fragment containing the anti-HAG gene fused with the C-terminal domain of filamentous phage pIII protein is isolated and ligated with a pre-digested ftag2CdelEcoRI phage vector (XbaI-HindIII; 6.4 kb) to create the vector ftag1A

4.2.2: fjun1A (see Figure 12)

a. The EcoRV site of pIG10.3 is converted to a Sall site by oligonucleotide site-directed mutagenesis (Sambrook *et al.*, 1989) with primer:
Sall9-9primer(rev) 5'CTGAATGTCGACATCTTGTAGTC3'
The mutated pIG10.3 is called pIG10.3 Sall.

b. The jun leucine-zipper domain from pOK1 (Grammatikoff *et al.*, 1994) is amplified by PCR with the primers:
jun2(for): 5'ACGCGTCGACGCCGGTGGTCGGATGCCCGG3'
jun2(rev): 5'AATTCGGCACCAACCGTGGTCATGACT3'

c. The PCR is done following standard protocols (Sambrook *et al.*, 1989). The amplified product is digested with Sall and EcoRI, then ligated into pre-digested pIG10.3Sall vector (Sall-EcoRI) to form the vector jun-pIG10.3Sall.

d. The vector jun-pIG10.3Sall is digested with XbaI and EcoRI. The 0.14 kb fragment is ligated into the pre-digested vector ftag1A (XbaI-EcoRI; 7kb) to form the vector fjun1A.

4.2.3: fjun1B (see Figure 13)

a. The DNA encoding the C-terminal domain including the long linker separating it from the amino terminal domain of the filamentous phage pIII (gIII short) is amplified by PCR using pOK1 (Grammatikoff *et al.*, 1994) as template with the primers:
gIII short(for): 5'GCTTCCGGAGAATTCAATGCTGGCGGCGGCTCT3'
gIII short(rev): 5'CCCCCCCCAAGCTTATCAAGACTCCTTATTACG3'

b. The PCR is done following standard protocols (Sambrook *et al.*, 1989). The amplified product is digested with EcoRI and HindIII, then ligated into pre-digested f_{jun}1A vector (EcoRI-HindIII) to form the vector f_{jun}1B.

4.2.4: f_{pep2_1b}, f_{pep3_1B}, f_{pep10_1b} (see Figure 14)

a. These constructs are obtained from a peptide library screened against the intracellular domain of p75, the low affinity receptor of NGF, in a SIP experiment.

b. A peptide library cassette of cyclic peptides with length variants of 6-16 amino acids is prepared from the oligos:

Groprim: 5'-CATGAATTGGATCCTCC-3'

Gron10: 5'-CTATGGCGCGCCTGTCGACTGT(M)6-16TGTGGTGGTGGAGGATC-
CGAATTTCATG-3'

where M is a mixture of 19 trinucleotide codons (Virnekäs *et al.*, 1994), excluding the one coding for Cys. The length variation is achieved by coupling 6 trinucleotide positions using the standard coupling procedure, and, for the next 10 coupling cycles, by omitting the capping step during DNA synthesis and by diluting the trinucleotide mixture to achieve stepwise coupling yields of 50%.

The oligos are annealed and filled in with the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I to form a double-stranded DNA cassette with standard methods (Sambrook *et al.*, 1989). The cassette is digested with SalI-EcoRI, purified with Qiaex DNA gel extraction kit, and ligated to pre-digested f_{jun}1B vector (SalI-EcoRI) to form the peptide library. The ligated peptide library is transformed into competent DH5a cells harboring pUC18/IMP-p75 (see below) and plated on Luria Broth (LB) (30 µg/ml chloramphenicol + 100 µg/ml ampicillin) and incubated overnight at ambient temperature.

c. The Amp^r Cm^r colonies are scraped with LB, and 1 ml of suspension is used to inoculate 25 ml LB (30 µg/ml chloramphenicol + 100 µg/ml ampicillin + 1 mM IPTG). The culture is incubated overnight at room temperature.

d. The supernatant is separated from the cells by centrifugation (10,000 RPM, 10 min., 4°C). 5 ml of 30% PEG/3M NaCl are added to the supernatant and mixed 100 times. After 1 hour on ice, the phage precipitate is collected by centrifugation (10,000 RPM, 10 min., 4C). The pellet is resuspended in 1 ml TBS buffer. The suspension is filtered with a 0.45 micron filter (Sartorius).

e. 100 µl of log phase K91 cells (or any male E. coli cells (F-pilus containing)) are infected with 10 µl of phage supernatant, plated on LB (30 µg/ml chloramphenicol) and incubated overnight at ambient temperature.

f. Chloramphenicol-resistant transductants are picked, and overnight cultures are prepared to isolate DNA for sequencing. From the sequencing, fpep2_1b, fpep3_1B, fpep10_1b containing peptides pe2, pe3, and pe10 are identified.

pe2: 5'-TGTTTTTTTCGTGGTGGTTTTTAATCATAATCCTCGTTATTGT-3'
(CysPhePheArgGlyGlyPhePheAsnHisAsnProArgTyrCys)

pe3: 5'-TGTATTGTTATCATGCTCATTATCTTGTTGCTAAGTGT-3'
(CysIleValTyrHisAlaHisTyrLeuValAlaLysCys)

pe10: 5'-TGTTCTTATCATCGTCTTCTACTCGTGTGT-3'
(CysSerTyrHisArgLeuSerThrArgValCys)

4.2.5: fNGF1B (see Figure 15)

a. The DNA encoding the nerve growth factor (NGF) gene is amplified from pXM NGF (Ibanez *et al.*, 1992) as template with the primers:

NGF(for): 5'AAAAAAAGTCGACTCATCCACCCACCCAGTC3'
NGF(rev): 5'AGGAATTGCCTCTTCTTGAGCCTT3'

b. The PCR is done following standard protocols (Sambrook *et al.*, 1989). The amplified product is digested with Sall and EcoRI, then ligated into pre-digested fjun1B vector (Sall-EcoRI) to form the vector fNGF1B.

4.2.6: pUC19/IMP-HAG (see Figure 16)

a. The vector f17/9-hag (Krebber *et al.*, 1995) is digested with EcoRI and HindIII. The 1.4 kb fragment containing the gene fusion of the IMP with the HAG peptide, is isolated and cloned into pre-digested pUC19 (EcoRI-HindIII) to form the vector pUC19/IMP-HAG

4.2.7: pUC18/IMP-p75 (see Figure 17)

a. The intracellular domain of p75 containing the C-terminal 142 amino acids is amplified from the cDNA clone of p75 (Chao *et al.*, 1986) as template with the primers:

p75(for): 5' GCTGGCCCGTACGACAAGAGGTGGAACAGCTGC
p75(rev): 5' TCTCGAAGCTTATCACACTGGGGATGTGGC

b. The PCR is done following standard protocols (Sambrook *et al.*, 1989). The amplified product is digested with BsiWI and HindIII, then ligated into pre-digested pUC19 vector (BsiWI-HindIII) to form the vector pUC19/IMP-p75.

c. The vector pUC19/IMP-p75 is digested with XbaI and HindIII. The 1 kb fragment is isolated and cloned into the pre-digested pUC18 vector (XbaI-HindIII) to form the vector pUC18/IMP-p75.

4.2.8: pUC18/IMP-IL16 (see Figure 18)

a. The IL16 gene is amplified from the clone pcDNA3-ILHu1 (M. Baier, Paul Ehrlich Institute, Germany; Baier *et al.*, 1995; Bannert *et al.*, 1996) as template with the primers:

f1Bsu36Ifor: 5'AGACTGCCTCAGGCCAGCCGACCTCAACTCC3'
f3HindIIIrev2: 5'ATATATAAGCTTTAGGAGTCTCCAGCAGC3'

b. The PCR is done following standard protocols (Sambrook *et al.*, 1989). The amplified product is digested with Bsu36I and HindIII, then ligated into pre-digested pUC18/IMP-p75 vector (Bsu36I-HindIII) to form the vector pUC18/IMP-IL16.

4.3: *In vivo* SIP with co-transformation and polyphage

4.3.1: Combining 2 libraries (Library 1 is fused with gIII while Library 2 is fused to the IMP).

10 ng each of fjun1B, fjun1A, fpep3_1B, fhag1A, fNGF1B with 500 ng each of pUC18/IMP-p75, pUC18/IMP-HAG, pUC18/IMP-IL16 are co-transformed into DH5a cells by electroporation. The cells are plated on Luria Broth (LB) (30 µg/ml chloramphenicol + 100 µg/ml ampicillin) and incubated overnight at ambient temperature.

The Amp^r Cm^r colonies are scraped with LB and 1 ml of suspension is used to inoculate 25 ml LB (30 µg/ml chloramphenicol + 100 µg/ml ampicillin + 1 mM IPTG) followed by incubation overnight at room temperature.

4.3.2: In vivo SIP. The supernatant from the cells is separated by centrifugation (10,000 RPM, 10 min., 4°C). 5 ml of 30% PEG/3M NaCl are added to the supernatant and mixed 100 times. After 1 hour on ice, the phage precipitate is collected by centrifugation (10,000 RPM, 10 min., 4°C). The pellet is resuspended in 1 ml TBS buffer, and the suspension is filtered through a 0.45 micron filter (Sartorius).

200 µl of phage supernatant are used to infect 1.8ml of log phase K91 cells (or any male E. coli cells (F-pilus containing)), and the cells are plated on LB (30 µg/ml chloramphenicol + 100 µg/ml ampicillin) and incubated overnight at ambient temperature.

4.3.3: Testing of infectious polyphage DNA patterns and infectivity. Twenty individual Amp^r Cm^r colonies are used to inoculate 5 ml LB (30 µg/ml chloramphenicol + 100 µg/ml ampicillin) in each case and incubated at ambient temperature overnight. Plasmid and RF DNA are isolated from each clone with a Qiagen Miniprep DNA kit. Clones are analysed by restriction analysis with restriction enzymes XbaI and HindIII together with appropriate buffers as supplied and instructed by the manufacturer. The restriction

digests are run in a 0.8% TBE agarose gel at constant voltage of 100V for 1.5 hours. The restriction patterns, together with the relative intensity of the bands (because the phage vectors (fjun1B, fjun1A, fpep3_1B, fNGF1B, fhag1A) have significantly lower copy numbers than the plasmid vectors) allow to identify correctly interacting pairs. For the pair fhag1A+pUC19/IMP-HAG, an XbaI-HindIII digest will yield a 6.5 kb, 3.3 kb, 1.3 kb, and 0.7 kb fragments, while for the pair fpep3_1B+pUC18/IMP-p75, the same digest will yield 6.3 kb, 2.8 kb, 1kb, and 0.7kb fragments. A problem though is to distinguish the potential non-cognate combinations of fjun1B or fjun1A with pUC18/IMP-p75 because they would give similar patterns as the fpep3_1B+pUC18/IMP-p75. To further resolve this, the clones containing identical patterns can be re-digested with BamHI-HindIII. The fjun1A or fjun1B in combination with pUC18/IMP-p75 would yield only 4 fragments - 4.1 kb and 2.9 kb , 2.6 kb , 1.2 kb fragments - while the cognate pair fpep3_1B+pUC18/IMP-p75 will yield 5 fragments - 3.5 kb, 2.9 kb, 2.6 kb, 1.2 kb, 0.5 kb. To further prove that cognate interacting pairs have been selected, the ability of the clones to form selectively-infective phage particles is tested. Only clones with a cognate pair can form infectious phages. The supernatant from the overnight culture of the individual clones is filtered with a 0.45 micron filter (Sartorius). Ten microliters of phage supernatant are mixed with 100 μ l of log phase K91 cells (or any male E. coli cells (F-pilus containing)) for 10 minutes at 37°C. The suspension is plated on LB (30 μ g/ml chloramphenicol) and incubated overnight at 37°C. The result is shown in Table 3.b. In summary (see Figure 19), the results from the above example indicate that among 19 clones analyzed, 8/19 have the cognate pair fpep3_1B+pUC18/IMP-p75 and produce selectively-infective phage; 1/19 has the fhag1A+pUC19/IMP-HAG combination and produces selectively-infective phage.

Example 5: Combination of Multiple Libraries into a Single Phagemid Vector through Recombination, Screening via tag system

5.1: Principle (see Figure 20)

To be able to retrieve the genetic information for cognate protein pairs selected via a tag fused to one of the partners, two separate libraries in phagemid vectors are constructed containing the *lox* recombination promoting sites and recombined on one phagemid by action of the *cre* recombinase in an *in vivo* recombination.

5.2: Vector construction

Both *loxP* and *loxP511* sites (Hoess *et al.*, 1986) are inserted in tandem into the region flanked by the *ColE1* ori and β -lactamase in vector pING1-C1, whereas in vector pONG3-A, the *loxP* site is cloned upstream of the *Xba*1 site and the *loxP511* downstream of the *Hind*III site. Therefore, the genomic DNAs to be cloned are flanked by the *loxP* and *loxP511* sites.

5.3: Library construction and recombination

The libraries are prepared as in Example 3. The phagemids in the double-resistant clones are recombined through the *cre* recombinase which either is encoded in the phagemid being inducible (Tsurushita *et al.*, 1996), or is transferred through P1 phage infection (Rosner, 1972; Waterhouse *et al.*, 1993). Phages are prepared from the recombined clones by helper phage infection and used to infect new *E. coli* cells (*cre*⁻).

5.4: Selection

The phage particles are prepared from the *Cm*^R clones and subjected to His-tag selection as in Examples 2 and 3. The sequences encoded in each phagemid, which now contains members of both libraries, can be determined by sequencing using primers specific for myc-tag region (library 1) and His-tag region (library 2).

Example 6: SIP-based library vs. library screening via *in vitro* recombination of separately constructed libraries into one phage vector

6.1: Principle (see Figure 21)

To be able to retrieve the genetic information for cognate protein pairs selected by SIP interaction *in vivo*, two separate libraries in phage and plasmid vectors are constructed and recombined by co-ligation in an *in vitro* recombination.

6.2: Construction of Libraries A and B

Library A encodes 2 members, namely a single chain Fv antibody against a peptide derived from hemagglutinin (α hag) and the leucine zipper domain derived from the jun transcription factor (fjun), both N-terminally fused to the C-terminal domain of gIII from filamentous phage and preceded by the ompA signal sequence followed by the Flag epitope.

Library B encodes 3 members on plasmid vectors of the pUC series, namely the hemagglutinin peptide to which the above α hag antibody binds (pUC19-IMPhag), the leucine zipper domain of the fos transcription factor (pUC18-IMPfos) which heterodimerizes with jun via this domain, and the intracellular domain of the low affinity nerve growth factor receptor (pUC18-IMPp75), as a negative control which does not interact with library A members, all fused to the infectivity-mediating N-terminal domains of phage gIII protein, preceded by the gIII signal sequence.

Library A members are cloned into a fd phage vector which also contains downstream of the library A insertion site the N-terminal domains (N1-N2) of gIII, followed by the cloning sites *Bsi*WI and *Hind*III to allow in-frame insertion of library B members.

Library A construct α hag is identical to the f17/9-hag fd phage vector (Krebber *et al.*, 1995) and serves as basis for construction of fjun. The jun leucine zipper together with amino acids 290 to 326 of the C-terminal part of gIII is PCR-amplified (primers FR620 and FR621, containing *Eco*RV and *Sfi*I sites, respectively) from the construct fjun1B (containing the jun leucine zipper fused to amino acids 290 to 493 of gIII) generated in Example 4. The resulting PCR fragment is ligated directionally into *Eco*RV/*Sfi*I-digested

f17/9-hag vector in frame with amino acids 327 to 493 of the gIII C-terminal domain resulting in vector **fjunhag** (see Figure 22).

Generation of library B constructs pUC19-IMPhag and pUC18-IMPP75 is described in Example 4. To construct pUC18-IMPfos, amino acids 219 to 272 of the N-terminal part of gIII together with the fos leucine zipper are PCR-amplified (primers FR618 and FR619, containing BsiWI and HindIII sites, respectively) from the pOK1 phagemid vector (Grammatikoff *et al.*, 1994). The resulting PCR fragment is ligated directionally into BsiWI/HindIII-digested pUC18-IMPP75 to create pUC18-IMPfos (see Figure 17).

Primers:

FR618: 5'CGCCGTACGGCGGCTCTGGTGGTGGTCTGGTGGC3'
FR619: 5'CCCAAGCTTTAGACTAGCTGACTAGAAAGATCTGC3'
FR620: 5'CGCGATATCGTCGACGCCGGTGGTCGGATCGCC3'
FR621: 5'CGCGGCCCCCGAGGCCACCACCGGAACCGCCTCCC3'

6.3: Preparation and recombination of library A and B and selection of interacting protein pairs by SIP

Non-covalent, cognate interactions of α hag antibody with hag peptide (Krebber *et al.* 1995) and of fos and jun leucine zipper domains (Grammatikoff *et al.*, 1994) generates infective SIP phage. Thus, from the six possible combinations of members of the model libraries A and B (**fahag-hag**, **fahag-fos**, **fahag-p75**, **fjun-fos**, **fjun-hag**, **fjun-p75**), only two combinations (cognate pairs in bold) should be selected by *in vivo* SIP. To recombine the library members in all possible permutations, library A is linearized by digestion with BsiWI/HindIII to prepare it for random incorporation of library B members, prepared by mass-excision with BsiWI/HindIII from the construct B pool described above. After co-ligation of the mass-excised library B fragments into library A vectors, the sample is transformed into competent *E.coli* cells, plated onto chloramphenicol-containing LB agar plates and grown overnight at 37°C. The recombined library size can be determined by plating serial dilutions of the transformation and can be compared to

the complexities of the individual libraries A and B. The total recombined library is scraped from the plates in LB medium and used to inoculate an appropriate volume of chloramphenicol-selective LB-medium supplemented with 1 mM IPTG. After growth at 30°C overnight with constant shaking to allow production of SIP phages, the bacteria are pelleted by centrifugation and phages present in the supernatant are precipitated on ice for one hour by addition of 0.25 volumes of 20% PEG/2.5 M NaCl. The phages are pelleted by centrifugation for 30 min at 10 000 x g and 4°C. The pellet is resuspended in an appropriate volume of 1 x TBS buffer and filtered through a 0.45 µM filter. Serial dilutions of this filtrate are used to infect F⁺ E.coli cells. The double-stranded, replicative form phage DNA is prepared from resulting transductant colonies by standard methods and analyzed by restriction digest and sequencing for the presence and identity of library A and B members. Furthermore, the supernatant of transductant colonies is analyzed for the presence of infective SIP phages to confirm that protein-protein interaction of a particular pair selected from the recombined libraries A and B is responsible for SIP phage infectivity.

Alternatively, the model libraries A (2 members) and B (3 members) are used to construct all possible combinations (listed above) individually, and equal amounts (50 ng) of each of the 6 combinations can be co-transformed into competent E. coli cells followed by the steps listed above. The distribution of individual constructs after co-transformation as well as the distribution of transductants resulting from the model library can be analyzed as described above. The selective recovery of phage constructs which co-encode cognate protein pairs demonstrates the feasibility of SIP-based selection of binding partners after an appropriate recombination event.

Example 7: 'Spatial' *in vivo* SIP

7.1: Principle (see Figure 23)

Coupling of information about members of interacting peptides or proteins is achieved by having a spatial relationship between the particles displaying the selectable or

screenable property (in this example phages for the SIP experiment) and the package containing the genetic information for the individual library members (in this example the *E. coli* cell secreting the phage particle being screened), i. e. a correlation between the phage being examined and the position of the corresponding *E. coli* host on the master plate.

7.2: Combining 2 libraries (Library A is fused with gIII while library B is fused to the IMP)

10 ng each of fjun1B, fjun1A, fpep3_1B, fhag1A, fNGF1B are co-transformed with 500 ng each of pUC18/IMP-p75, pUC19/IMP-HAG, pUC18/IMP-IL16 into DH5a cells by electroporation. The transformants are plated on LB (30 µg/ml chloramphenicol + 100 µg/ml ampicillin) and incubated overnight at ambient temperature.

7.3: Screening of co-transformants by SIP

From the master plate of co-transformants, each of the co-transformants are labelled and inoculated separately into 5 ml LB (30 µg/ml chloramphenicol + 100 µg/ml ampicillin) and incubated overnight at ambient temperature.

Plasmid and RF DNA are isolated from each clones with a Qiagen Miniprep DNA kit. Clones are analysed by restriction analysis with restriction enzymes XbaI and HindIII together with appropriate buffers as supplied and instructed by the manufacturer. The restriction digests are run in a 0.8% TBE agarose gel at constant voltage of 100 V for 1 to 2 hours. Restriction patterns allow discrimination of the particular clones.

The supernatant from the overnight culture of the individual clones is filtered with a 0.45 micron filter (Sartorius). Ten microliters of phage supernatant are mixed with 100 µl of log phase K91 cells (or any male *E. coli* cells (F-pilus containing)) for 10 minutes at 37°C. The suspension is plated on LB (30µg/ml chloramphenicol) and incubated overnight at 37°C.

A positive co-transformant (i.e. contains the correct interacting pair) has a corresponding correct restriction pattern and is capable of producing infectious phages, that are incapable of secondary or subsequent infections. Polyphage particles being capable of such infections, and containing the genetic information of an interacting pair as well, can readily be identified by their restriction digest pattern.

Example 8: *E. coli* display

8.1: Principle (see Figure 24)

Two libraries are introduced into *E.coli* cells, with expressed members of library A (such as antibody, peptide, or cDNA libraries) being presented at the surface of the cells. In those cases where interacting pairs are formed, members of library B (such as antibody, peptide, or cDNA libraries) are transported in the complex with its cognate partner to the surface of the cell as well, thus displaying a selectable or screenable property such as a tag. Selected cells contain the information for both interacting partners.

8.2: Preparation of Library A

A thioredoxin peptide library is prepared as fusions to the *E. coli* flagellin in the pFLITRX vector essentially as described (Lu *et al.*, 1995).

8.3: Preparation of Library B

An cyclic, variable-length peptide library including a FLAG epitope (Hopp *et al.*, 1988; Knappik and Plückthun, 1994) is prepared essentially as described in Example 4.2.4, and cloned in the pTERM vector, a modified version of the pto2H10a3s vector (Krebber *et al.*, 1996) containing a chloramphenicol-resistance gene instead of the kanamycin-resistance gene. The pTERM vector can be assembled by standard methods starting from pto2H10a3s. This cyclic peptide library is packaged by infection with a helper phage (M13K07 or VCSM13) by standard methods (Sambrook *et al.*, 1989).

8.4: Combination of Library A and Library B

An aliquot of the *E. coli* cells containing Library A is used to inoculate 50 ml LB (100 µg/ml ampicillin) and incubated at ambient temperature until the OD600 reached 0.4. The cells are infected with phages containing Library B at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 10. After 30 min of infection, the cells are collected by centrifugation (5000 RPM, 10 minutes, 4°C) and resuspended in 1 ml LB. The suspension is plated on M9 media (+ 1 mM MgCl₂, supplemented with 0.5% glucose, 0.2% casamino acids, 100 µg/ml ampicillin, 30 µg/ml chloramphenicol).

8.5: Selection of interacting pairs

The Amp^r Cm^r colonies are scraped with M9 media (+ 1 mM MgCl₂, supplemented with 0.5% glucose, 0.2% casamino acids, 100 µg/ml ampicillin, 30 µg/ml chloramphenicol), and an aliquot of the suspension is used to inoculate 25 ml M9 media (+ 1 mM MgCl₂, supplemented with 0.5% glucose, 0.2% casamino acids, 100 µg/ml ampicillin, 30 µg/ml chloramphenicol) and incubated at 37°C until saturation. Selection is performed essentially as described (Lu *et al.*, 1995), the modification being that the antibody used for selection is the M1 anti-FLAG antibody (Kodak).

Individual enriched Amp^r Cm^r colonies are isolated and the sequences of the corresponding interacting peptide(s) and cyclic peptide(s) are determined by DNA sequencing. To confirm that the encoded peptide and cyclic peptide form a cognate pair, each of the clones is tested for enrichment based on the selection method described above, whereby the Amp^r Cm^r colonies bind to the M1 anti-FLAG antibody in a single round of selection.

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CLAIMS

1. A method for identifying a plurality of nucleic acid sequences, said nucleic acid sequences each encoding a (poly)peptide capable of interacting with at least one further (poly)peptide encoded by a different member of said plurality of nucleic acid sequences, comprising the steps of:
 - (a) providing a first library of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences encoding (poly)peptides;
 - (b) providing a second library of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences encoding (poly)peptides capable of interacting with further (poly)peptides as mentioned in step (a), wherein the vector molecules employed for the production of said recombinant vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts display properties that are phenotypically distinguishable from those of the vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts used in step (a) and wherein at least one of said properties displayed by each of said vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts used in steps (a) and (b), upon the interaction of a (poly)peptide from said first library with a (poly)peptide from said second library together generate a screenable or selectable property;
 - (c) optionally, providing additional libraries of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences encoding (poly)peptides capable of interacting with or causing interaction of (a) further (poly)peptide(s) as mentioned in step (a) and/or step (b), wherein the vector molecules employed for the

production of said recombinant vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts display properties that are phenotypically distinguishable from those of the vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts used in steps (a) and (b) and, optionally, at least one of said properties displayed by said vector molecule and/or the recombinant inserts used in step (c) together with at least one of said properties displayed by either said vector molecule and/or said recombinant inserts used in steps (a) and/or (b), upon the interaction of a (poly)peptide from said additional library with either a (poly)peptide from said first library and/or a (poly)peptide from said second library generate a screenable or selectable property;

- (d) expressing members of said libraries of recombinant vectors or nucleic acid sequences mentioned in steps (a), (b) and optionally (c), in appropriate host cells so that at least one interaction is established;
- (e) selecting for the generation of said screenable or selectable property representing the interaction of said (poly)peptides;
- (f) optionally, carrying out further screening, selection and/or purification steps; and
- (g) identifying said nucleic acid sequences encoding said (poly)peptides.

2. A method for identifying a plurality of nucleic acid sequences, said nucleic acid sequences each encoding a (poly)peptide capable of interacting with at least one further (poly)peptide encoded by a different member of said plurality of nucleic acid sequences, comprising the steps of:
 - (a) expressing in appropriate host cells
 - (aa) nucleic acid sequences contained in a first library of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences encoding (poly)peptides;

(ab) nucleic acid sequences contained in a second library of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences encoding (poly)peptides capable of interacting with further (poly)peptides as mentioned in step (aa), wherein the vector molecules employed for the production of said recombinant vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts display properties that are phenotypically distinguishable from those of the vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts used in step (aa) and wherein at least one of said properties displayed by each of said vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts used in steps (aa) and (ab), upon the interaction of a (poly)peptide from said first library with a (poly)peptide from said second library together generate a screenable or selectable property;

(ac) optionally, nucleic acid sequences contained in additional libraries of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences encoding (poly)peptides capable of interacting with or causing interaction of (a) further (poly)peptide(s) as mentioned in step (aa) and/or step (ab), wherein the vector molecules employed for the production of said recombinant vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts display properties that are phenotypically distinguishable from those of the vector molecules and/or the recombinant inserts used in steps (aa) and (ab) and, optionally, at least one of said properties displayed by said vector molecule and/or the recombinant inserts used in step (ac) together with at least one of said properties displayed by either said vector molecule and/or said recombinant inserts used in steps (aa) and/or (ab), upon the

interaction of a (poly)peptide from said additional library with either a (poly)peptide from said first library and/or a (poly)peptide from said second library generate a screenable or selectable property;

so that at least one interaction is established;

- (b) selecting for the generation of said screenable or selectable property representing the interaction of said (poly)peptides;
- (c) optionally, carrying out further screening, selection and/or purification steps; and
- (d) identifying said nucleic acid sequences encoding said (poly)peptides.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said screenable or selectable property is expressed extracellularly.

4. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein said recombinant vector molecules in step (a)/(aa) give rise to a replicable genetic package (RGP) displaying said (poly)peptides at its surface.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein said recombinant vector molecule is a recombinant phage, phagemid or virus.

6. The method according to claim 5, wherein said phage is

- (a) one of the class I phage fd, M13, If, Ike, ZJ/2, Ff;
- (b) one of the class II phage Xf, Pf1, and Pf3;
- (c) one of the lambdoid phages, lambda, 434, P1;
- (d) one of the class of enveloped phages, PRD1; or
- (e) one of the class paramyxo-viruses, orthomyxo-viruses, baculo-viruses, retro-viruses, reo-viruses and alpha-viruses.

7. The method according to any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein said selection step (e)/(b) is carried out by selecting polyphage comprising the interacting (poly)peptides.
8. The method according to any one of claims 4 to 7, wherein said screenable or selectable property is connected to the infectivity of said RGP.
9. The method according to claim 8, wherein said RGP is encoded by said recombinant vector used in step (a)/(aa) and rendered non-infective and infectivity of said RGP is restored by interaction of said (poly)peptide of step (a)/(aa) with the (poly)peptide of step (b)/(ab) and/or (c)/(ac), said (poly)peptide of step (b)/(ab) and/or (c)/(ac) being fused to a domain that confers infectivity to said RGP.
10. The method according to claim 9, wherein said RGP is rendered non-infective by modification of a genetic sequence which encodes a surface protein necessary for the RGP's binding to and infection of a host cell.
11. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said recombinant vector molecules in step (a)/(aa) give rise to a fusion protein which is expressed on the surface of a cell, preferably a bacterium.
12. The method according to claim 11, wherein said bacterium is *Neisseria gonorrhoe* or *E. coli* and said fusion protein consists of at least a part of a flagellum, Iam B, peptidoglycan-associated lipoprotein or the Omp A protein and said (poly)peptide.

13. The method according to any one of claims 3 to 7, 11 or 12, wherein said (poly)peptides encoded by said recombinant vector molecules of step (b)/(ab) or (c)/(ac) are linked to at least one screenable or selectable tag.
14. The method according to claim 13, wherein said screenable or selectable tag is encoded by said recombinant vector of step (b)/(ab) or (c)/(ac).
15. The method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein said screenable or selectable tag is selected from the list His(n), myc, FLAG, malE, thioredoxin, GST, streptavidin, beta-galactosidase, alkaline phosphatase, T7 gene 10, Strep-tag and calmodulin.
16. The method according to claim 13, wherein said screenable or selectable tag is encoded by the genome of the host cell.
17. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein said (poly)peptides encoded by the nucleic acid sequences of said additional libraries of step (c)/(ac) cause the interaction of said (poly)peptides of steps (a)/(aa) and (b)/(ab) via phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation, lipidation or farnesylation of at least one of said (poly)peptides of steps (a)/(aa) and (b)/(ab).
18. The method according to any of claims 1 to 10 and 13 to 17, wherein said host cells in step (d)/(a) are spatially addressable, and the nucleic acid sequences mentioned in step (g)/(d) are retrieved from the corresponding spatially addressable host cell.
19. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said screenable or selectable property is expressed intracellularly.

20. The method according to claim 19, wherein said screenable or selectable property is the transactivation of transcription of a reporter gene such as beta-galactosidase, alkaline phosphatase or nutritional markers such as his3 and leu, or resistance genes giving resistance to an antibiotic such as ampicillin, chloramphenicol, kanamycin, zeocin, neomycin, tetracycline or streptomycin.
21. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 20, wherein said recombinant vectors of step (a)/(aa), (b)/(ab) and (c)/(ac) comprise recombination promoting sites and in said step (e)/(b) recombination events are selected for, wherein said nucleic acid sequences encoding said (poly)peptides of step (a)/(aa), said nucleic acid sequences encoding said (poly)peptides of step (b)/(ab) and optionally said nucleic acid sequences encoding said (poly)peptides of step (c)/(ac) are contained in the same vector.
22. The method according to claim 21, wherein said recombination events are mediated by the site-specific recombination mechanisms Cre-lox, attP-attB, Mu gin or yeast flip.
23. The method according to claim 21 wherein said recombination promotion sites are restriction enzyme recognition sites and said recombination event is achieved by cutting the recombinant vector molecules mentioned in step (a)/(aa), (b)/(ab) and optionally (c)/(ac) with at least two different restriction enzymes and effecting recombination of the nucleic acid sequences contained in said vectors by ligation.
24. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 23 wherein said identification of said nucleic acid sequences is effected after the selection of step (e)/(b) via PCR and preferably sequencing of said nucleic acid sequences after said PCR.

25. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 24, wherein said recombinant vectors of step (a)/(aa), (b)/(ab) and/or (c)/(ac) comprise at least one gene encoding a selection marker.
26. The method according to claim 25, wherein said selection marker is a resistance to an antibiotic, preferably to ampicillin, chloramphenicol, kanamycin, zeocin, neomycin, tetracycline or streptomycin.
27. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 26, wherein said host cells are F' and preferably E.coli XL-1 Blue, K91 or its derivatives, TG1, XL1kan or TOP10F.
28. The method according to any one of claims 3 to 18 and 21 to 27, wherein said RGPs are produced with the use of helper phage taken from the list R408, M13k07 and VCSM13, M13de13, fCA55 and fKN16 or derivatives thereof.
29. The method according to any of claims 1 to 28, wherein at least one of said genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences encode members of the immunoglobulin superfamily.
30. The method according to claim 29, wherein said genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences encode a repertoire of immunoglobulin heavy or light chains.
31. The method according to any of claims 1 to 30, in which said genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences are generated by a mutagenesis method.
32. The method according to any of claims 1 to 31, in which said genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences are generated from a cDNA library.

33. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 32 wherein said nucleic acid sequences are genes or parts thereof.
34. Kit comprising at least
 - (a) a recombinant vector molecule as described in step (a)/(aa) or a corresponding vector molecule;
 - (b) a recombinant vector molecule as described in step (b)/(ab) or a corresponding vector molecule; and, optionally,
 - (c) at least one further recombinant vector molecule as described in step (c)/(ac) or a corresponding vector molecule.

Figure 1: General description of the polyphage principle

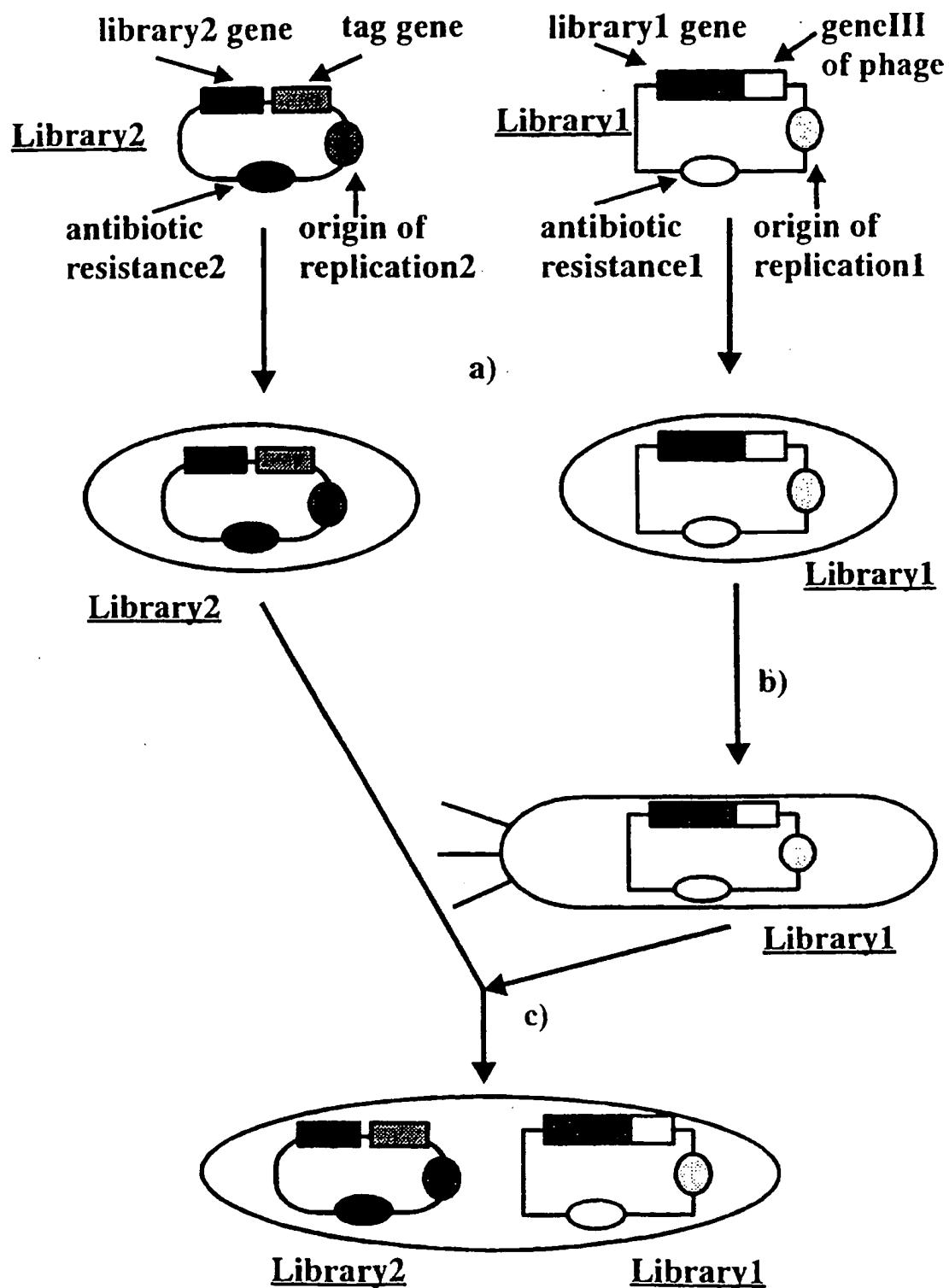


Figure 1: General description of the polyphage principle (cont.)

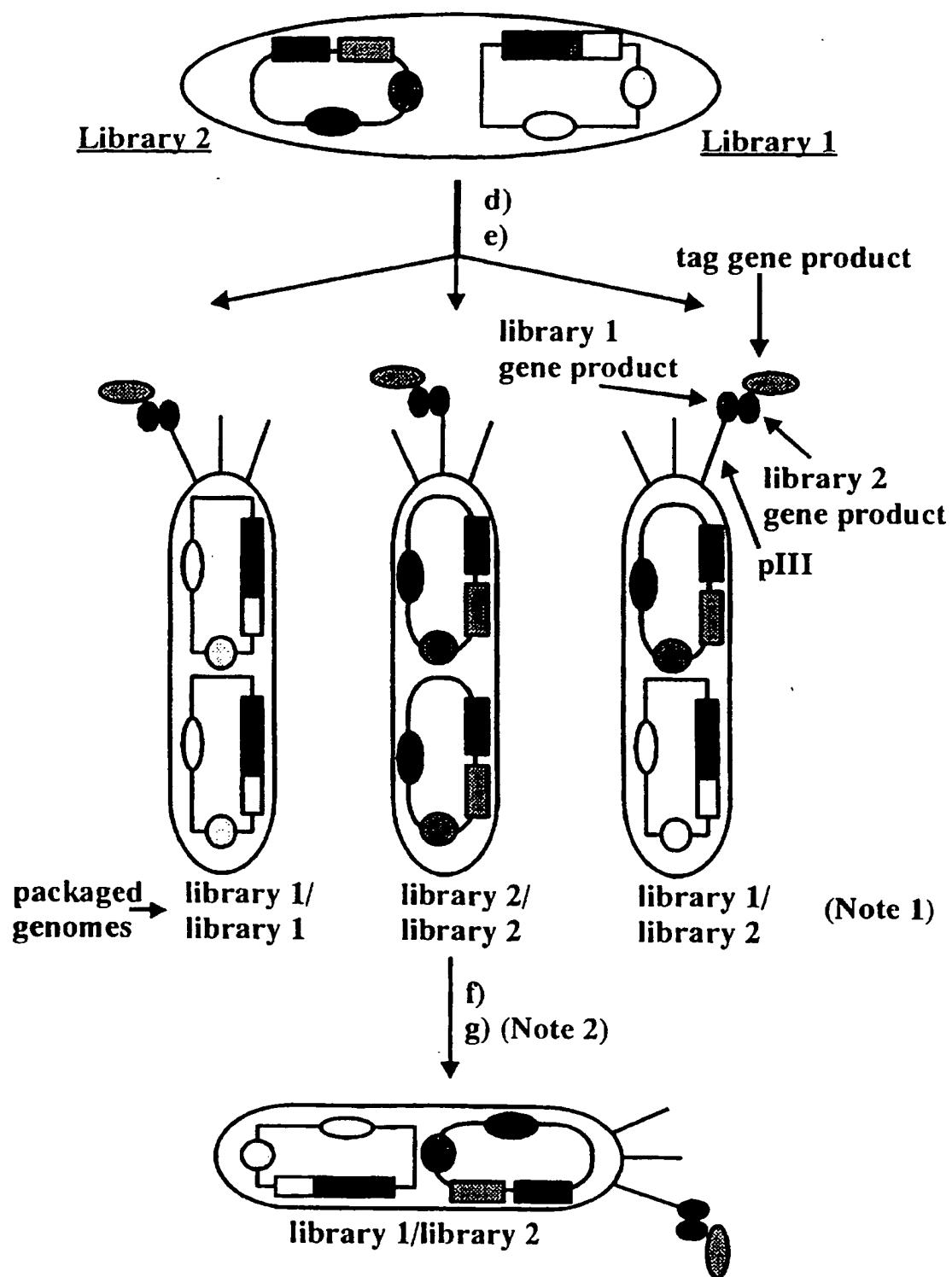


Figure 2: Co-transformation of two phagemids, polyphage formation and selection *via* His-tag: general description

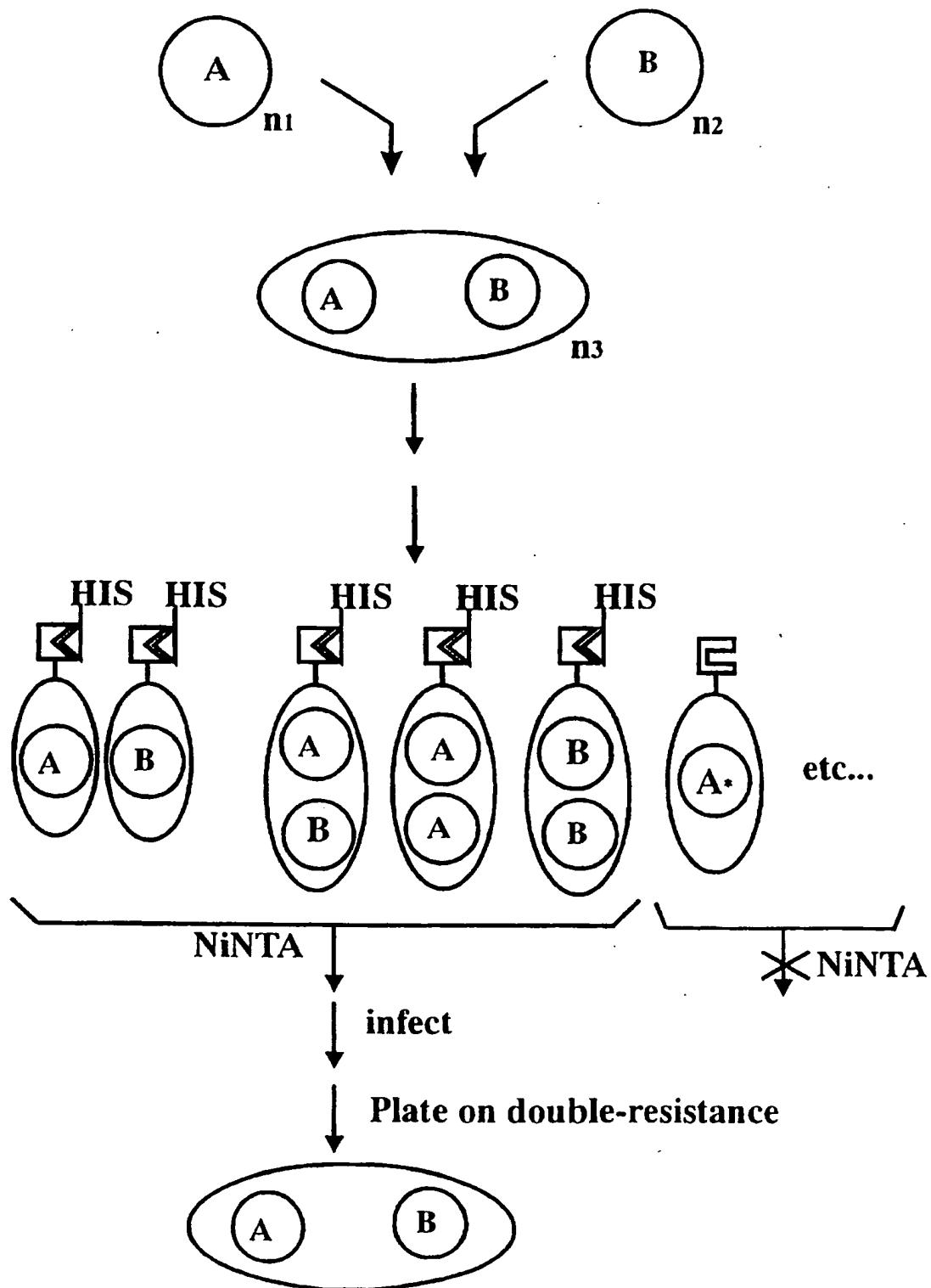


Figure 3: pBS vector series: functional map and sequence of pBS13

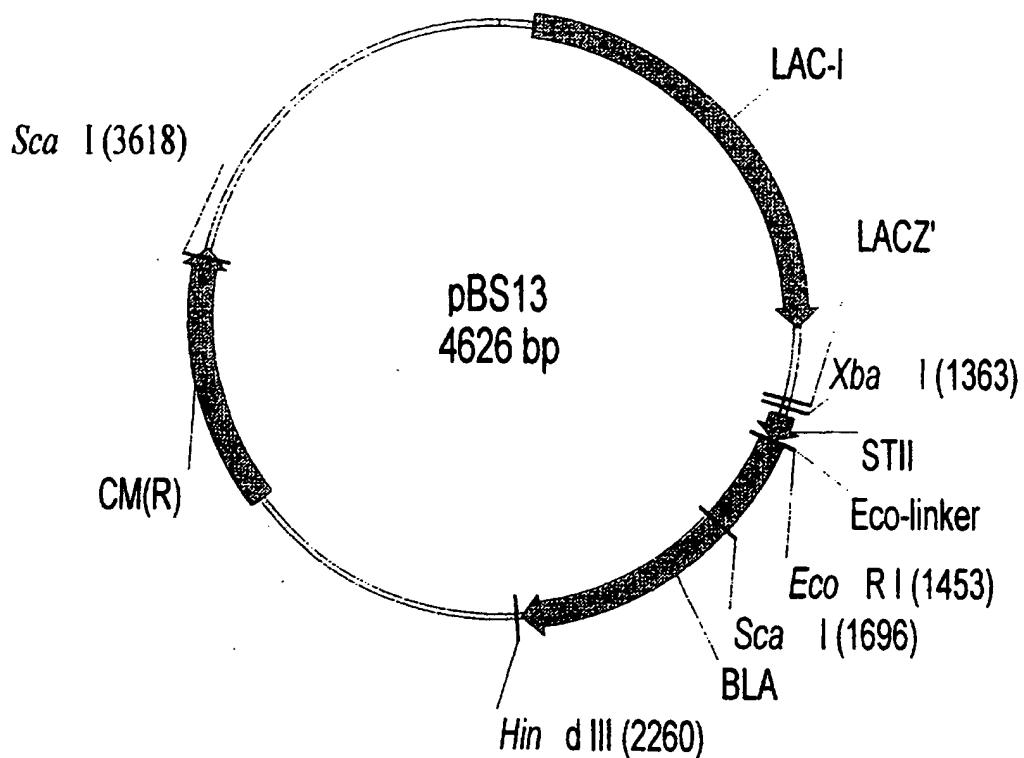


Figure 3: pBS vector series: functional map and sequence of pBS13 (continued)

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 TGGGCTGTGG TAGCTTACCG CGTTTTGGAA AGCGCCATAC CGTACTATCG
 51 GCCCGGAAGA GAGTCAAATTC AGGGTGGTGA ATGTGAAACC AGTAACGTTA
 CGGGCCTTCT CTCAGTTAAG TCCCACCACT TACACTTGG TCATTGCAAT
 101 TACGATGTCT CAGAGTATGC CGGTGTCTCT TATCAGACCG TTTCCCGCGT
 ATGCTACAGC GTCTCATAACG GCCACAGAGA ATAGTCTGGC AAAGGGCGCA
 151 GGTGAACCAAG GCCAGCCACG TTTCTGCGAA AACGCGGGAA AAAGTGGAAAG
 CCACTTGGTC CGGTGGTGC AAAGACGCTT TTGCGCCCTT TTTCACCTTC
 201 CGGCGATGGC GGAGCTGAAT TACATTCCA ACCGCGTGGC ACAACAACTG
 GCCGCTACCG CCTCGACTTA ATGTAAGGGT TGGCGCACCG TGGTGTGAC
 251 GCGGGCAAAC AGTCGTTGCT GATTGGCGTT GCCACCTCCA GTCTGGCCCT
 CGCCCGTTG TCAGCAACGA CTAACCGCAA CGGTGGAGGT CAGACCGGGA
 301 GCACCGCGCCG TCGCAAATTG TCGCGGCGAT TAAATCTCGC GCCGATCAAC
 CGTGCACGGC AGCGTTAAC AGCGCCGCTA ATTTAGAGCG CGGCTAGTTG
 351 TGGGTGCCAG CGTGGTGGTG TCGATGGTAG AACGAAGCGG CGTCGAAGCC
 ACCCACGGTC GCACCACAC AGCTACCATC TTGCTTCGCC GCAGCTTCGG
 401 TGTAAAGCGG CGGTGCACAA TCTTCTCGCG CAACCGTCA GTGGGCTGAT
 ACATTTCGCC GCCACGTGT AGAAGAGCGC GTTGCAGCT CACCCGACTA
 451 CATTAACTAT CCGCTGGATG ACCAGGATGC CATTGCTGTG GAAGCTGCC
 GTAATTGATA GGCACCTAC TGGCCTACCG GTAACGACAC CTTCGACGGA
 501 GCACTAATGT TCCGGCGTTA TTTCTTGATG TCTCTGACCA GACACCCATC
 CGTGATTACA AGGCCGCAAT AAAGAACTAC AGAGACTGGT CTGTGGGTAG
 551 AACAGTATTA TTTTCTCCA TGAAGACGGT ACGCGACTGG GCGTGGAGCA
 TTGTCATAAT AAAAGAGGGT ACTTCTGCCA TGCCTGACC CGCACCTCGT
 601 TCTGGTCGCA TTGGGTCAACC AGCAAATCGC GCTGTTAGCG GGCCCATTA
 AGACCAGCGT AACCCAGTGG TCGTTAGCG CGACAATCGC CGGGTAATT
 651 GTTCTGTCTC GGCGCGTCTG CGTCTGGCTG GCTGGCATAA ATATCTACT
 CAAGACAGAG CGCGCAGAC GCAGACCGAC CGACCGTATT TATAGAGTGA
 701 CGCAATCAAA TTCAGCCGAT AGCGGAACGG GAAGGCGACT GGAGTGCCAT
 GCGTTAGTT AAGTCGGCTA TCGCCTTGCC CTTCCGCTGA CCTCACGGTA
 751 GTCCGGTTTT CAACAAACCA TGCAAATGCT GAATGAGGGC ATCGTTCCA
 CAGGCCAAAA GTGTTGGT ACGTTTACGA CTTACTCCCG TAGCAAGGGT
 801 CTGCGATGCT GGTTGCCAAC GATCAGATGG CGCTGGCGC AATGCGCGC
 GACGCTACGA CCAACGGTTG CTAGTCTACC GCGACCCGCG TTACGCGCGG

Figure 3: pBS vector series: functional map and sequence of pBS13 (continued)

851 ATTACCGAGT CCGGGCTGCG CGTTGGTGC GACATCTCGG TAGTGGGATA
 TAATGGCTCA GGCCCGACGC GCAACCACGC CTGTAGAGCC ATCACCCAT

 901 CGACGATACC GAAGACAGCT CATGTTATAT CCCGCCGTTA ACCACCATCA
 GCTGCTATGG CTTCTGTCGA GTACAATATA GGGCGGCAAT TGGTGGTAGT

 951 AACAGGATTT TCGCCTGCTG GGGCAAACCA GCGTGGACCG CTTGCTGCAA
 TTGTCCCTAAA AGCGGACGAC CCCGTTGGT CGCACCTGGC GAACGACGTT

 1001 CTCTCTCAGG GCCAGGGCGT GAAGGGCAAT CAGCTGTTGC CCGTCTCACT
 GAGAGAGTCC CGGTCCGCCA CTTCCGTTA GTCGACAACG GGCAGAGTGA

 1051 GGTGAAAAGA AAAACCACCC TGGCGCCCAA TACGCAAACCC GCCTCTCCCC
 CCACTTTCT TTTTGGTGGG ACCGCGGGTT ATGCGTTGG CGGAGAGGGG

 1101 GCGCGTTGGC CGATTCATTA ATGCAGCTGG CACGACAGGT TTCCCGACTG
 CGCGCAACCG GCTAAGTAAT TACGTCGACC GTGCTGTCCA AAGGGCTGAC

 1151 GAAAGCGGGC AGTGAGCGGT ACCCGATAAA AGCGGCTTCC TGACAGGAGG
 CTTTCGCCG TCACTCGCCA TGGGCTATT TCGCCGAAGG ACTGTCCCTCC

 1201 CCGTTTTGTT TTGCAGGCCA CCTCAACGCA ATTAATGTGA GTTAGCTCAC
 GGCAAAACAA AACGTCGGGT GGAGTTGCGT TAATTACACT CAATCGAGTG

 1251 TCATTAGGCA CCCCAGGGCTT TACACTTTAT GCTTCCGGCT CGTATGTTGT
 AGTAATCCGT GGGGTCCGAA ATGTGAAATA CGAAGGCCGA GCATACAACA

 1301 GTGGAATTGT GAGCGGATAA CAATTCACA CAGGAAACAG CTATGACCAC
 CACCTTAACA CTCGCCTATT GTTAAAGTGT GTCTTTGTC GATACTGGTA

XbaI

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1351 GATTACGAAT TTCTAGAGGT TGAGGTGATT TTATGAAAAA GAATATCGCA  
 CTAATGCTTA AAGATCTCCA ACTCCACTAA AATACTTTT CTTATAGCGT  
  
 1401 TTTCTTCTTG CATCTATGTT CGTTTTTCT ATTGCTACAA ATGCATACGC  
 AAAAGAAC GTAGATACAA GCAAAAAAGA TAACGATGTT TACGTATGCG

EcoRI

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1451 TGAATTCCAC CCAGAAACGC TGGTGAAAGT AAAAGATGCT GAAGATCAGT
 ACTTAAGGTG GGTCTTGCG ACCACTTCA TTTTCTACGA CTTCTAGTC

 1501 TGGGTGCACG AGTGGGTTAC ATCGAACTGG ATCTAACAG CGGTAAGATC
 ACCCACGTGC TCACCCAATG TAGCTTGACC TAGAGTTGTC GCCATTCTAG

 1551 CTTGAGAGTT TTCGCCCGA AGAACGTTT CCAATGATGA GCACTTTAA
 GAACTCTCAA AAGCGGGCT TCTTGAAAA GGTTACTACT CGTGAAAATT

 1601 AGTTCTGCTA TGTGGCGCGG TATTATCCCG TATTGACGCC GGGCAAGAGC
 TCAAGACGAT ACACCGCGCC ATAATAGGGC ATAACGCGG CCCGTTCTCG

Figure 3: pBS vector series: functional map and sequence of pBS13 (continued)

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1651 AACTCGGTG CCGCATACAC TATTCTCAGA ATGACTTGGT TGAGTACTCA  
 TTGAGCCAGC GGCGTATGTG ATAAGAGTCT TACTGAACCA ACTCATGAGT  
  
 1701 CCAGTCACAG AAAAGCATCT TACGGATGGC ATGACAGTAA GAGAATTATG  
 GGTCACTGTC TTTTCGTAGA ATGCCTACCG TACTGTCATT CTCTTAATAC  
  
 1751 CAGTGCTGCC ATAACCATGA GTGATAACAC TGCGGCCAAC TTACTTCTGA  
 GTCACGACGG TATTGGTACT CACTATTGTG ACGCCGGTTG AATGAAGACT  
  
 1801 CAACGATCGG AGGACCGAAG GAGCTAACCG CTTTTTGCA CAACATGGGG  
 GTTGTAGCC TCCTGGCTTC CTCGATTGGC GAAAAAACGT GTTGTACCCC  
  
 1851 GATCATGTAA CTCGCCTTGA TCGTTGGGAA CCGGAGCTGA ATGAAGCCAT  
 CTAGTACATT GAGCGGAACCT AGCAACCCTT GGCTCGACT TACTTCGGTA  
  
 1901 ACCAAACGAC GAGCGTGACA CCACGATGCC TGTAGCAATG GCAACAAACGT  
 TGGTTTGCTG CTCGCACGTG GGTGCTACGG ACATCGTTAC CGTTGTTGCA  
  
 1951 TGCACAAACT ATTAACTGGC GAACTACTTA CTCTAGCTTC CCGGCAACAA  
 ACGCGTTGA TAATTGACCG CTTGATGAAT GAGATCGAAG GGCGCGTTGTT  
  
 2001 TTAATAGACT GGATGGAGGC GGATAAAAGTT GCAGGACCAC TTCTGCGCTC  
 AATTATCTGA CCTACCTCCG CCTATTTCAA CGTCCTGGTG AAGACGCGAG  
  
 2051 GGCCCTTCCG GCTGGCTGGT TTATTGCTGA TAAATCTGGA GCCGGTGAGC  
 CCGGGAAGGC CGACCGACCA AATAACGACT ATTTAGACCT CGGCCACTCG  
  
 2101 GTGGGTCTCG CGGTATCATT GCAGCACTGG GGCCAGATGG TAAGCCCTCC  
 CACCCAGAGC GCCATAGTAA CGTCGTGACC CCGGTCTACC ATTCCGGGAGG  
  
 2151 CGTATCGTAG TTATCTACAC GACGGGGAGT CAGGCAACTA TGGATGAACG  
 GCATAGCATC AATAGATGTG CTGCCCCCTCA GTCCGTTGAT ACCTACTTGC  
  
 2201 AAATAGACAG ATCGCTGAGA TAGGTGCCTC ACTGATTAAG CATTGGTAAT  
 TTTATCTGTC TAGCGACTCT ATCCACGGAG TGACTAATTC GTAACCATTA

Hind III  
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2251 GAGCATGCAA GCTTGACCTG TGAAGTGAAA AATGGCGCAC ATTGTGCGAC
 CTCGTACGTT CGAACTGGAC ACTTCACCTT TTACCGCGTG TAACACGCTG

 2301 ATTTTTTTG TCTGCCGTTT ACCGCTACTG CGTCACGGAT CCCCACGCGC
 TAAAAAAAAC AGACGGCAAAG TGGCGATGAC GCAGTGCCTA GGGGTGCGCG

 2351 CCTGTAGCGG CGCATTAAAGC GCGGCGGGGTG TGGTGGTTAC GCGCAGCGTG
 GGACATCGCC GCGTAATTGCG CGCCGCCCCAC ACCACCAATG CGCGTCGCAC

 2401 ACCGCTACAC TTGCCAGCGC CCTAGCGCCC GCTCCTTCG CTTTCTTCCC
 TGGCGATGTG AACGGTCGCG GGATCGCGGG CGAGGAAAGC GAAAGAAGGG

Figure 3: pBS vector series: functional map and sequence of pBS13 (continued)

2451 TTCCTTCCTC GCCACGTTCG CCGGCTTCC CCGTCAAGCT CTAAATCGGG
 AAGGAAAGAG CGGTGCAAGC GGCGAAAGG GGCAGTTCGA GATTTAGCCC

 2501 GCATCCCTTT AGGGTTCGA TTTAGTGCCT TACGGCACCT CGACCCCCAAA
 CGTAGGGAAA TCCAAGGCT AAATCACGAA ATGCCGTGGA GCTGGGTTT

 2551 AAACTTGATT AGGGTGATGG TTCACGTAGT GGGCCATCGC CCTGATAGAC
 TTTGAACTAA TCCCACCTACC AAGTGCATCA CCCGGTAGCG GGACTATCTG

 2601 GGTTTTTCGC CCTTGACGT TGGAGTCCAC GTTCTTAAT AGTGGACTCT
 CCAAAAAGCG GGAAACTGCA ACCTCAGGTG CAAGAAATTA TCACCTGAGA

 2651 TGTTCCAAAC TGGAACAACA CTCAACCCCTA TCTCGGTCTA TTCTTTGAT
 ACAAGGTTG ACCTTGTGT GAGTTGGAT AGAGCCAGAT AAGAAAACATA

 2701 TTATAAGGGA TTTGCCGAT TTCGGCCTAT TGGTTAAAAA ATGAGCTGAT
 AATATTCCCT AAAACGGCTA AAGCCGGATA ACCAATTTC TACTCGACTA

 2751 TTAACAAAAA TTTAACGCGA ATTTAACAA AATATTAACG TTTACAATTT
 AATTGTTTT AAATTGCGCT TAAAATTGTT TTATAATTGC AAATGTTAAA

 2801 CAGGTGGCAC TTTCGGGGA AATGTGCGCG GAACCCCTAT TTGTTTATTT
 GTCCACCGTG AAAAGCCCT TTACACGCGC CTTGGGGATA AACAAATAAA

 2851 TTCTAAATAC ATTCAAATAT GTATCCGCTC ATGTCGAGAC GTTGGGTGAG
 AAGATTATG TAAGTTATA CATAGGCGAG TACAGCTCTG CAACCCACTC

 2901 GTTCCAACCT TCACCATAAT GAAATAAGAT CACTACCGGG CGTATTTTT
 CAAGGTTGAA AGTGGTATTA CTTTATTCTA GTGATGGCCC GCATAAAAAAA

 2951 GAGTTATCGA GATTTCAAGG AGCTAAGGAA GCTAAAATGG AGAAAAAAAT
 CTCAATAGCT CTAAAAGTCC TCGATTCCCT CGATTTTACC TCTTTTTTA

 3001 CACTGGATAT ACCACCGTTG ATATATCCCA ATGGCATCGT AAAGAACATT
 GTGACCTATA TGGTGGCAAC TATATAGGGT TACCGTAGCA TTTCTTGAA

 3051 TTGAGGCATT TCAGTCAGTT GCTCAATGTA CCTATAACCA GACCGTTCA
 AACTCCGTAA AGTCAGTCAA CGAGTTACAT GGATATTGGT CTGGCAAGTC

 3101 CTGGATATTA CGGCCTTTT AAAGACCGTA AAGAAAAATA AGCACAAAGTT
 GACCTATAAT GCCGGAAAAA TTTCTGGCAT TTCTTTTAT TCGTGTCAA

 3151 TTATCCGGCC TTTATTCACA TTCTTGCCCG CCTGATGAAT GCTCATCCGG
 AATAGGCCGG AAATAAGTGT AAGAACGGGC GGACTACTTA CGAGTAGGCC

 3201 AGTTCCGTAT GGCAATGAAA GACGGTGAGC TGGTGATATG GGATAGTGTT
 TCAAGGCATA CCGTTACTTT CTGCCACTCG ACCACTATAAC CCTATCACAA

 3251 CACCCCTGTT ACACCGTTT CCATGAGCAA ACTGAAACGT TTTCATCGCT
 GTGGGAACAA TGTGGAAAAA GGTACTCGTT TGACTTGCA AAAGTAGCGA

Figure 3: pBS vector series: functional map and sequence of pBS13 (continued)

3301 CTGGAGTGAA TACCA CGACG ATTTCCGGCA GTTTCTACAC ATATATT CGC
 GACCTCACTT ATGGTGCTGC TAAAGGCCGT CAAAGATGTG TATATAAGCG

 3351 AAGATGTGGC GTGTTACGGT GAAAACCTGG CCTATTTCCC TAAAGGGTTT
 TTCTACACCG CACAATGCCA CTTTGACC GGATAAAAGGG ATTTCCAAA

 3401 ATTGAGAATA TGTTTTCGT CTCAGCCAAT CCCTGGGTGA GTTTCACCAAG
 TAACTCTTAT ACAAAAAGCA GAGTCGGTTA GGGACCCACT CAAAGTGGTC

 3451 TTTGATTAA AACGTGGCCA ATATGGACAA CTTCTTCGCC CCCGTTTCA
 AAAACTAAAT TTGCACCGGT TATACCTGTT GAAGAAGCGG GGGCAAAAGT

 3501 CCATGGCAA ATATTATACG CAAGGCAGCA AGGTGCTGAT GCCGCTGGCG
 GGTACCCGTT TATAATATGC GTTCCGCTGT TCCACGACTA CGGCACCCGC

 3551 ATTCAGGTTA ATCATGCCGT CTGTGATGGC TTCCATGTCG GCAGAATGCT
 TAAGTCCAAG TAGTACGGCA GACACTACCG AAGGTACAGC CGTCTTACGA

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3601 TAATGAATTAA CAACAGTACT GCGATGAGTG GCAGGGCGGG GCGTAATTT  
 ATTACTTAAT GTTGTATGA CGCTACTCAC CGTCCCGCCC CGCATTAAAA  
  
 3651 TTTAAGGCAG TTATTGGTGC CCTTAAACGC CTGGTGCTAC GCCTGAATAA  
 AAATTCCGTC AATAACCACG GGAATTGCG GACCACGATG CGGACTTATT  
  
 3701 GTGATAATAA GCGGATGAAT GGCAGAAATT CGAAAGCAA TTCGACCCGG  
 CACTATTATT CGCCTACTTA CCGTCTTAA GCTTCGTTT AAGCTGGCC  
  
 3751 TCGTCGGTTC AGGGCAGGGT CGTTAAATAG CCGCTTATGT CTATTGCTGG  
 AGCAGCCAAG TCCCCTCCCA GCAATTATC GGCGAATACA GATAACGACC  
  
 3801 TTTACCGGTT TATTGACTAC CGGAAGCAGT GTGACCGTGT GCTTCTCAA  
 AAATGGCCAA ATAAC TGATG GCCTCGTCA CACTGGCACA CGAAGAGTTT  
  
 3851 TGCCTGAGGC CAGTTGCTC AGGCTCTCCC CGTGGAGGTA ATAATTGCTC  
 ACGGACTCCG GTCAAACGAG TCCGAGAGGG GCACCTCCAT TATTAACGAG  
  
 3901 GACATGACCA AAATCCCTTA ACCTGAGTTT TCGTTCCACT GAGCGTCAGA  
 CTGTACTGGT TTTAGGAAAT TGCACTAAA AGCAAGGTGA CTCGCAGTCT  
  
 3951 CCCCCGTAGAA AAGATCAAAG GATCTTCTTG AGATCCTTTT TTTCTGCGCG  
 GGGGCATCTT TTCTAGTTTC CTAGAAGAAC TCTAGGAAAA AAAGACGCGC  
  
 4001 TAATCTGCTG CTTGCAAACA AAAAAACCAC CGCTACCAGC GGTGGTTTGT  
 ATTAGACGAC GAACGTTGT TTTTTGGTG GCGATGGTCG CCACCAAACA  
  
 4051 TTGCCGGATC AAGAGCTACC AACTCTTTT CCGAAGGTAA CTGGCTTCAG  
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Figure 3: pBS vector series: functional map and sequence of pBS13 (continued)

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4101 CAGAGCGCAG ATACCAAATA CTGTCCTTCT AGTGTAGCCG TAGTTAGGCC
      GTCTCGCGTC TATGGTTAT GACAGGAAGA TCACATCGGC ATCAATCCGG

4151 ACCACTTCAA GAACTCTGTA GCACCGCCTA CATAACCTCGC TCTGCTAATC
      TGGTGAAGTT CTTGAGACAT CGTGGCGGAT GTATGGAGCG AGACGATTAG

4201 CTGTTACCAAG TGGCTGCTGC CAGTGGCGAT AAGTCGTGTC TTACCGGGTT
      GACAATGGTC ACCGACGACG GTCACCGCTA TTCAGCACAG AATGGCCCAA

4251 GGACTCAAGA CGATAGTTAC CGGATAAGGC GCAGCGGTG GGCTGAACGG
      CCTGAGTTCT GCTATCAATG GCCTATTCCG CGTCGCCAGC CCGACTTGCC

4301 GGGGTTCGTG CACACAGCCC AGCTTGGAGC GAACGACCTA CACCGAACTG
      CCCCAGCAC GTGTGTCGGG TCGAACCTCG CTTGCTGGAT GTGGCTTGAC

4351 AGATAACCTAC AGCGTGAGCT ATGAGAAAGC GCCACGCTTC CCGAAGGGAG
      TCTATGGATG TCGCACTCGA TACTCTTCG CGGTGCGAAG GGCTTCCCTC

4401 AAAGGCGGAC AGGTATCCGG TAAGCGGCAG GGTCGGAACA GGAGAGCGCA
      TTTCCGCCTG TCCATAGGCC ATTGCCGTC CCAGCCTTGT CCTCTCGCGT

4451 CGAGGGAGCT TCCAGGGGGA AACGCCTGGT ATCTTTATAG TCCTGTCGGG
      GCTCCCTCGA AGGTCCCCCT TTGCGGACCA TAGAAATATC AGGACAGCCC

4501 TTTGCCACC TCTGACTTGA GCGTCGATTG TTGTGATGCT CGTCAGGGGG
      AAAGCGGTGG AGACTGAAC CGCAGCTAAA AACACTACGA GCAGTCCCCC

4551 GCGGAGCCTA TGGAAAAACG CCAGCAACGC GGCCTTTTA CGGTTCCCTGG
      CGCCTCGGAT ACCTTTTGC GGTGCGTTGCG CGGGAAAAAT GCCAAGGACC

4601 CCTTTGCTG GCCTTTGCT CACATG
      GGAAAACGAC CGGAAAACGA GTGTAC

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Figure 4: Co-existence of phagemids: results of restriction digest

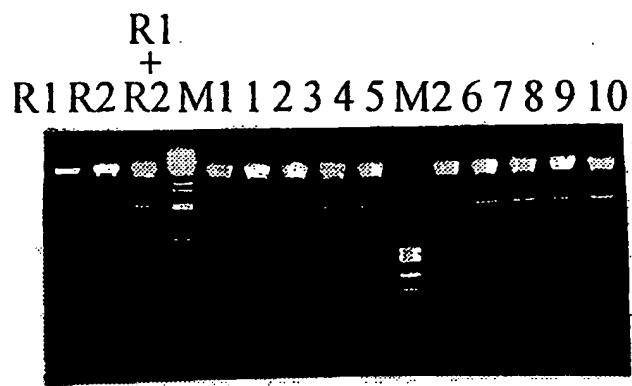


Figure 5: Phagemid vector pYING1-C1: functional map

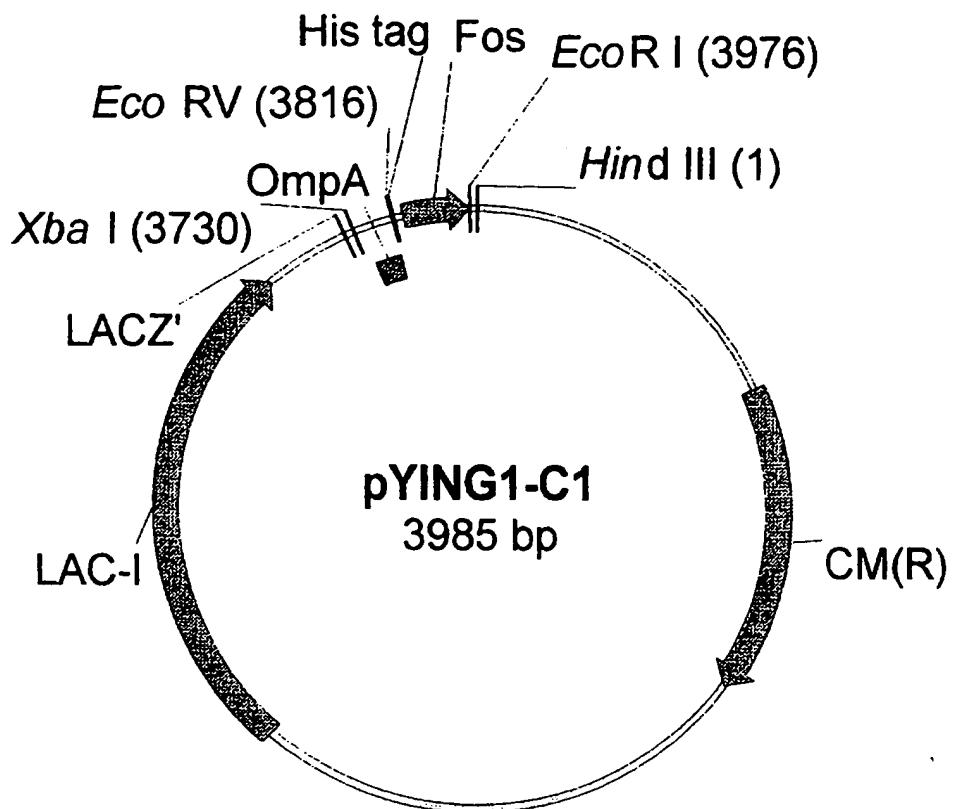


Figure 6: Phagemid vector pYANG3-A: functional map

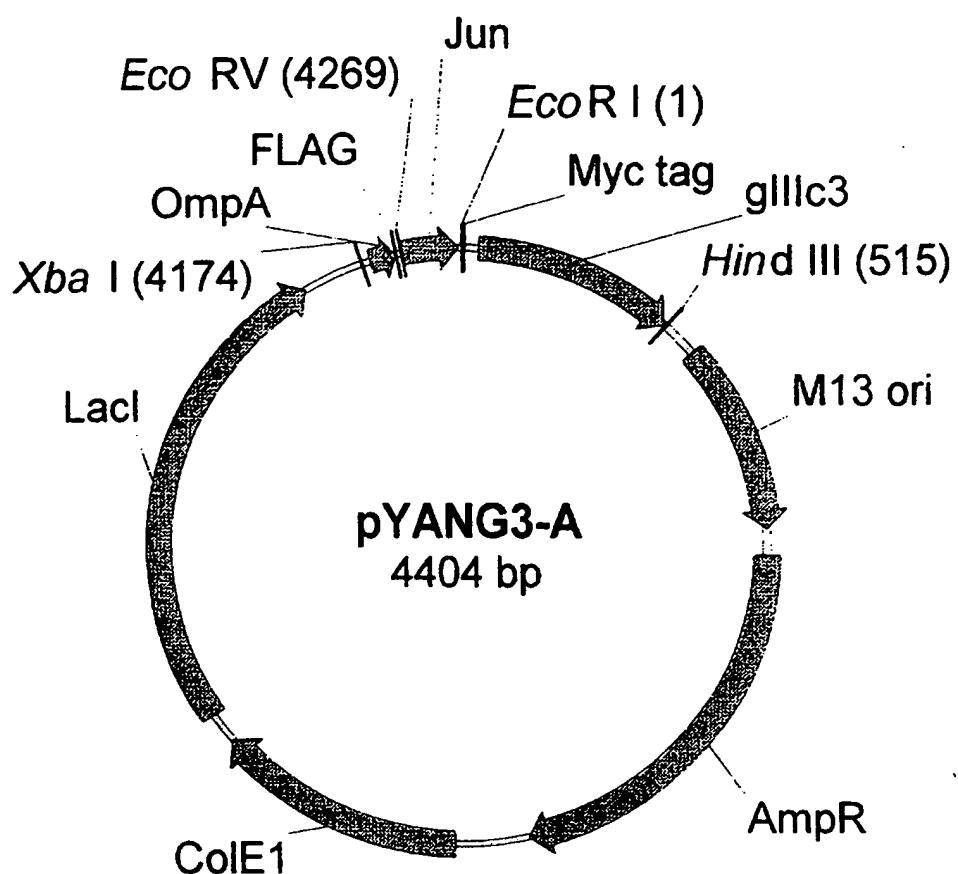
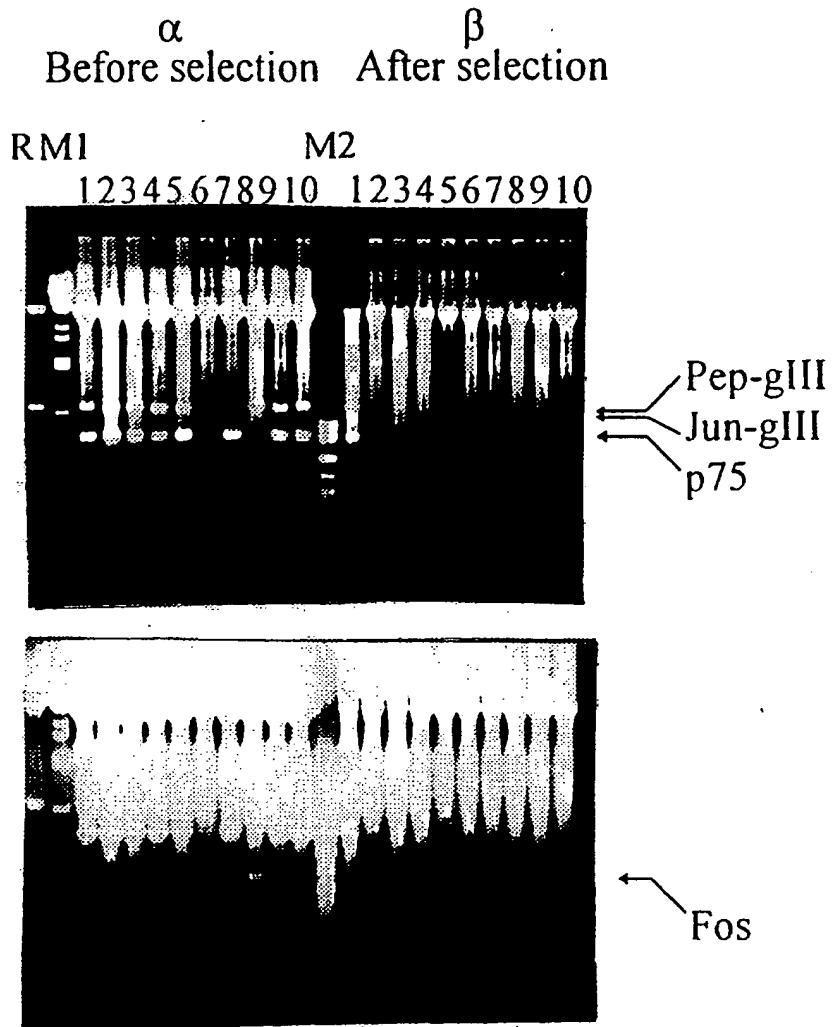


Figure 7: Analysis of selected clones (see Table 2)

7.a: Restriction digest of clones before and after selection



7.b: PCR of clones after selection with primers OPEP5L and OGIII13

$\beta$ : after selection  
 R1R2M12345678910

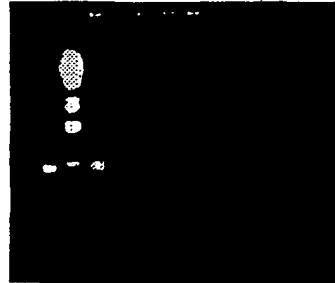


Figure 8: Phagemid vector pING1-C1: functional map

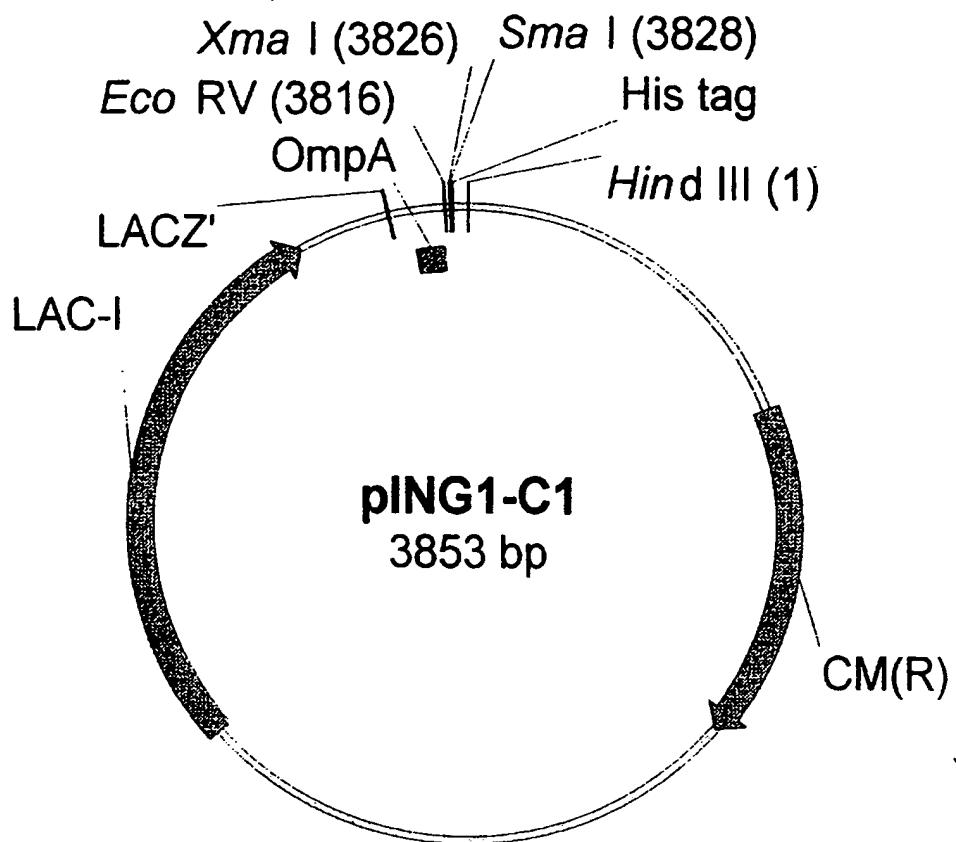


Figure 9: Phagemid vector pONG3-A: functional map

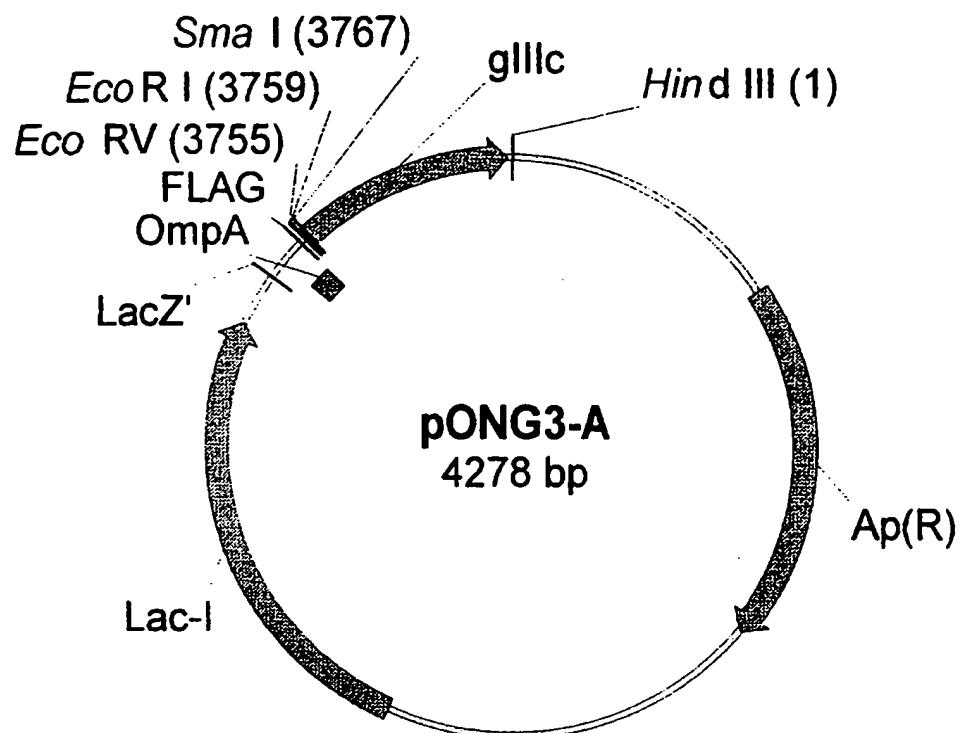


Figure 10: Co-transformation of phage and plasmid, polyphage formation and selection *via* SIP: general description

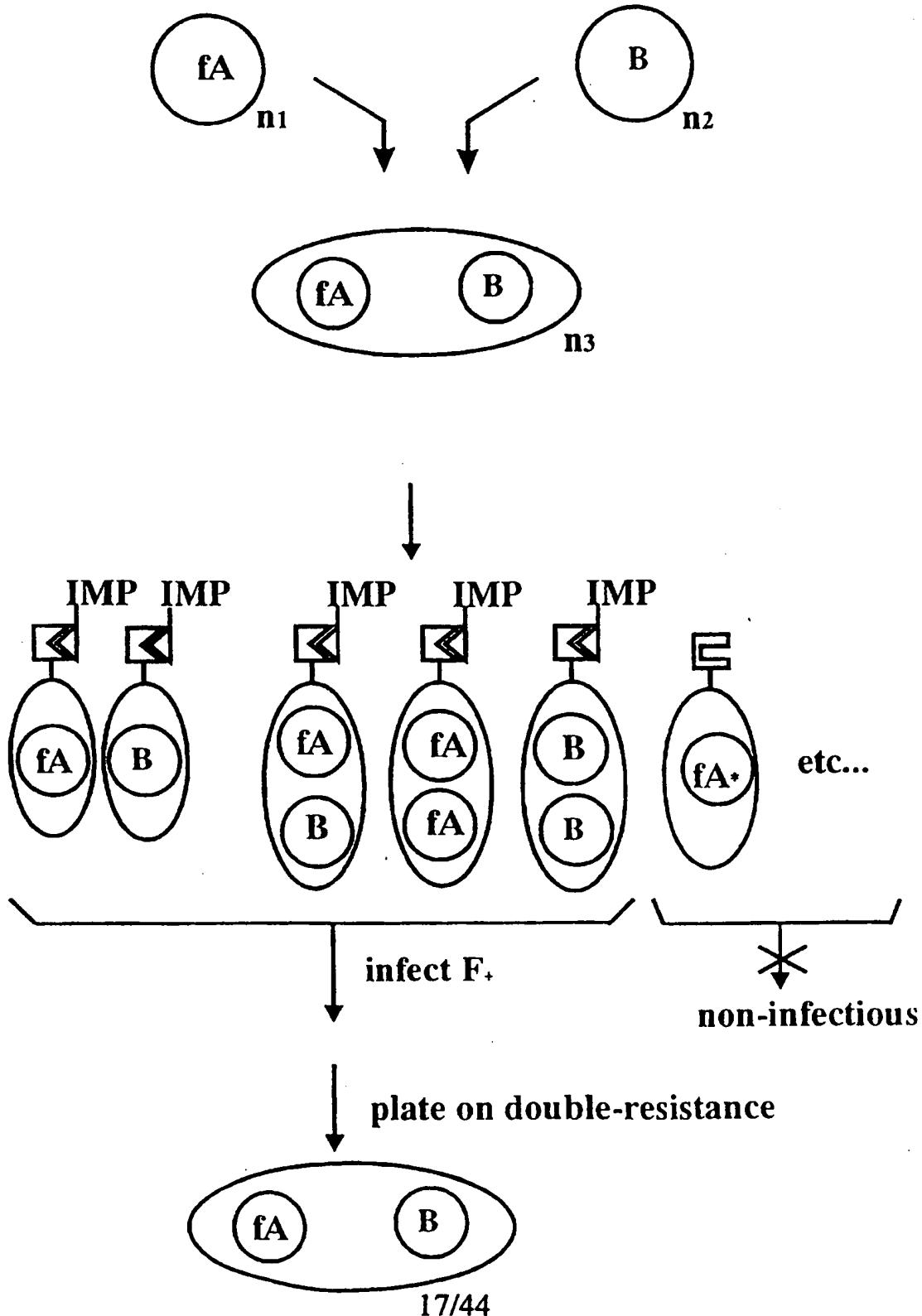


Figure 11: Phage vector f hag1A: functional map

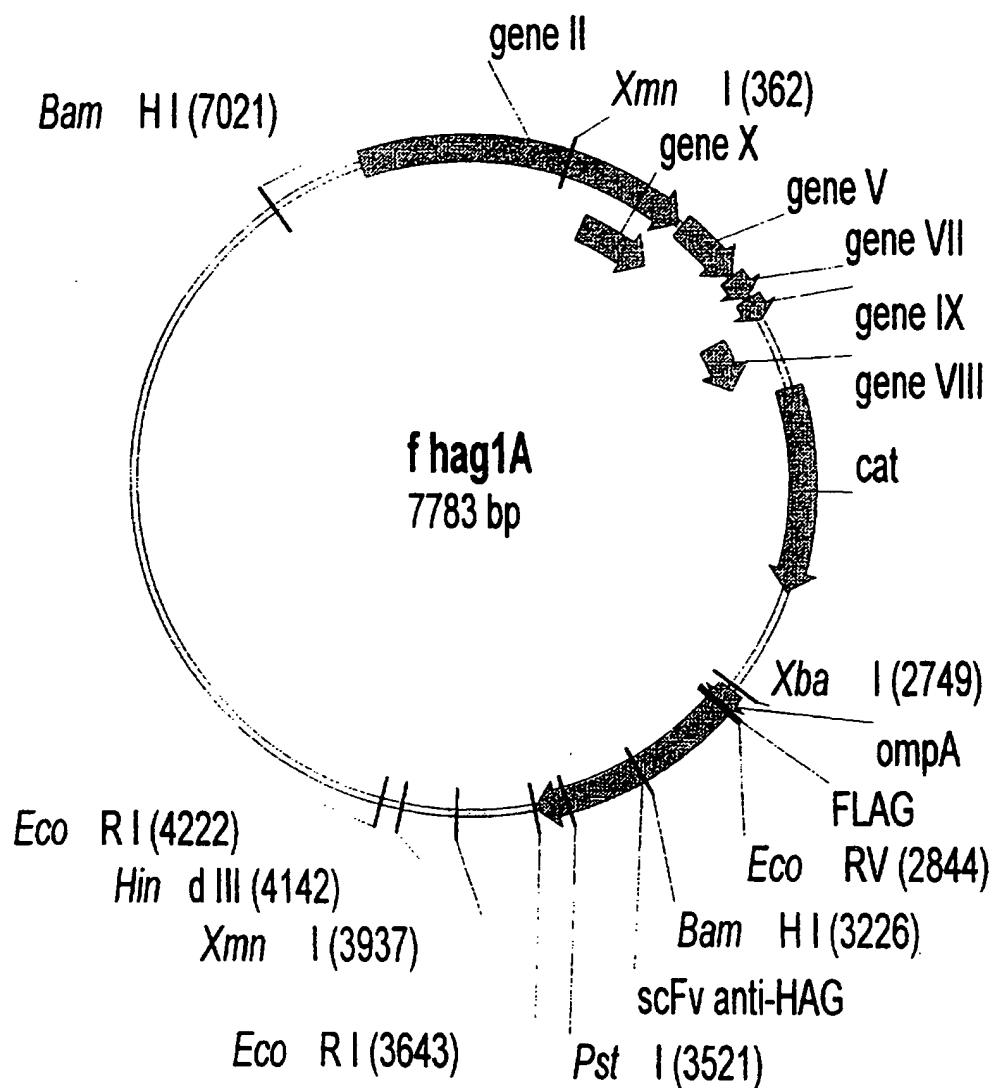


Figure 11a: CAT gene module: functional map and sequence

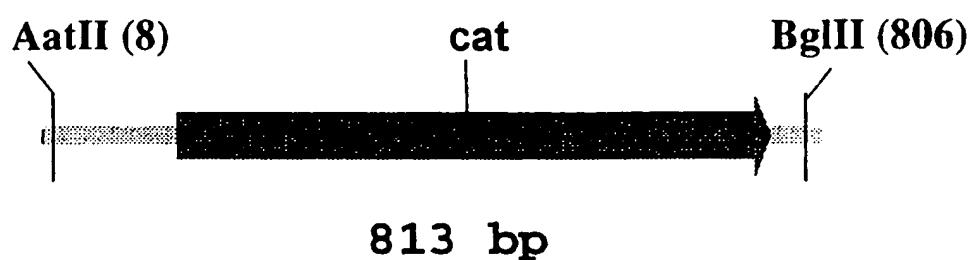


Figure 11a: CAT gene module: functional map and sequence  
(cont.)

**AatII**

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CCCTGCAGCC CACTCCAAGG TTGAAAGTGG TATTACTTTA TTCTAGTGT  
51 CCGGGCGTAT TTTTGAGTT ATCGAGATT TCAGGAGCTA AGGAAGCTAA  
GGCCCGCATA AAAAACTCAA TAGCTCTAAA AGTCCTCGAT TCCTTCGATT  
101 AATGGAGAAA AAAATCACTG GATATACAC CGTTGATATA TCCCAATGGC  
TTACCTCTTT TTTTAGTGAC CTATATGGTG GCAACTATAT AGGGTTACCG  
151 ATCGTAAAGA ACATTTGAG GCATTCAGT CAGTTGCTCA ATGTACCTAT  
TAGCATTCT TGTAAAACTC CGTAAAGTCA GTCAACGAGT TACATGGATA  
201 AACCAAGACCG TTCAGCTGGA TATTACGGCC TTTTAAAGA CCGTAAAGAA  
TTGGTCTGGC AAGTCGACCT ATAATGCCGG AAAAATTCT GGCATTCTT  
251 AAATAAGCAC AAGTTTATC CGGCCTTTAT TCACATTCTT GCCCGCCTGGA  
TTTATTCGTG TTCAAAATAG GCCGGAATA AGTGTAGAA CGGGCGGACT  
301 TGAATGCTCA CCCGGAGTTC CGTATGGCAA TGAAAGACGG TGAGCTGGTG  
ACTTACGAGT GGGCCTCAAG GCATACCGTT ACTTTCTGCC ACTCGACCAC  
351 ATATGGGATA GTGTCACCC TTGTTACACC GTTTCCATG AGCAAACGTGA  
TATACCTAT CACAAGTGGG AACAAATGTGG CAAAAGGTAC TCGTTGACT  
401 AACGTTTCA TCGCTCTGGA GTGAATACCA CGACGATTTC CGGCAGTTTC  
TTGCAAAAGT AGCGAGACCT CACTTATGGT GCTGCTAAAG GCGTCAAAG  
451 TACACATATA TTGCAAGAT GTGGCGTGT ACGGTGAAAA CCTGGCCTAT  
ATGTGTATAT AAGCGTTCTA CACCGCACAA TGCCACTTT GGACCGGATA  
501 TTCCCTAAAG GGTTTATTGA GAATATGTTT TTGCTCTCAG CCAATCCCTG  
AAGGGATTTC CCAAATAACT CTTATACAAA AAGCAGAGTC GGTTAGGGAC  
551 GGTGAGTTTC ACCAGTTTG ATTTAACGT AGCCAATATG GACAACCTCT  
CCACTCAAAG TGGTCAAAAC TAAATTGCA TCGTTATAC CTGTTGAAGA  
601 TCGCCCCCGT TTTCACTATG GGCAAATATT ATACGCAAGG CGACAAGGTG  
AGCGGGGGCA AAAGTGTATAC CCGTTATAA TATGCGTTCC GCTGTTCCAC  
651 CTGATGCCGC TGGCGATTCA GGTCATCAT GCCGTTGTG ATGGCTCCA  
GACTACGGCG ACCGCTAAGT CCAAGTAGTA CGGCAAACAC TACCGAAGGT  
701 TGTGCGCAGA ATGCTTAATG AATTACAACA GTACTGCGAT GAGTGGCAGG  
ACAGCCGTCT TACGAATTAC TTAATGTTGT CATGACGCTA CTCACCGTCC  
751 GCGGGCGTAA ATTTTTTAA GGCAGTTATT GGGTGCCTT AAACGCCTGG  
CGCCCCGCAT TAAAAAAATT CCGTCAATAA CCCACGGGAA TTTGCGGACC

**BglII**

801 TGCTAGATCT TCC  
ACGATCTAGA AGG

Figure 12: Phage vector fjun1A: functional map

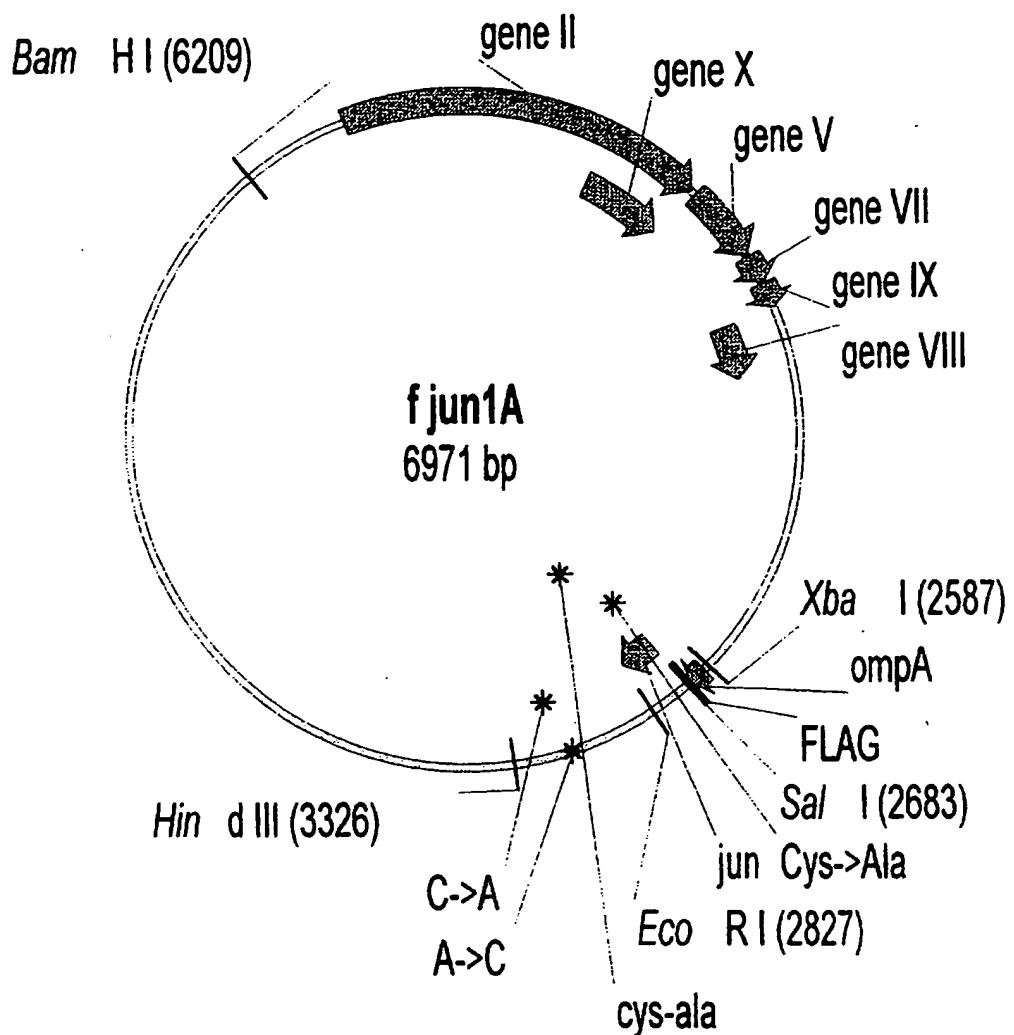


Figure 13: Phage vector fjun1B: functional map

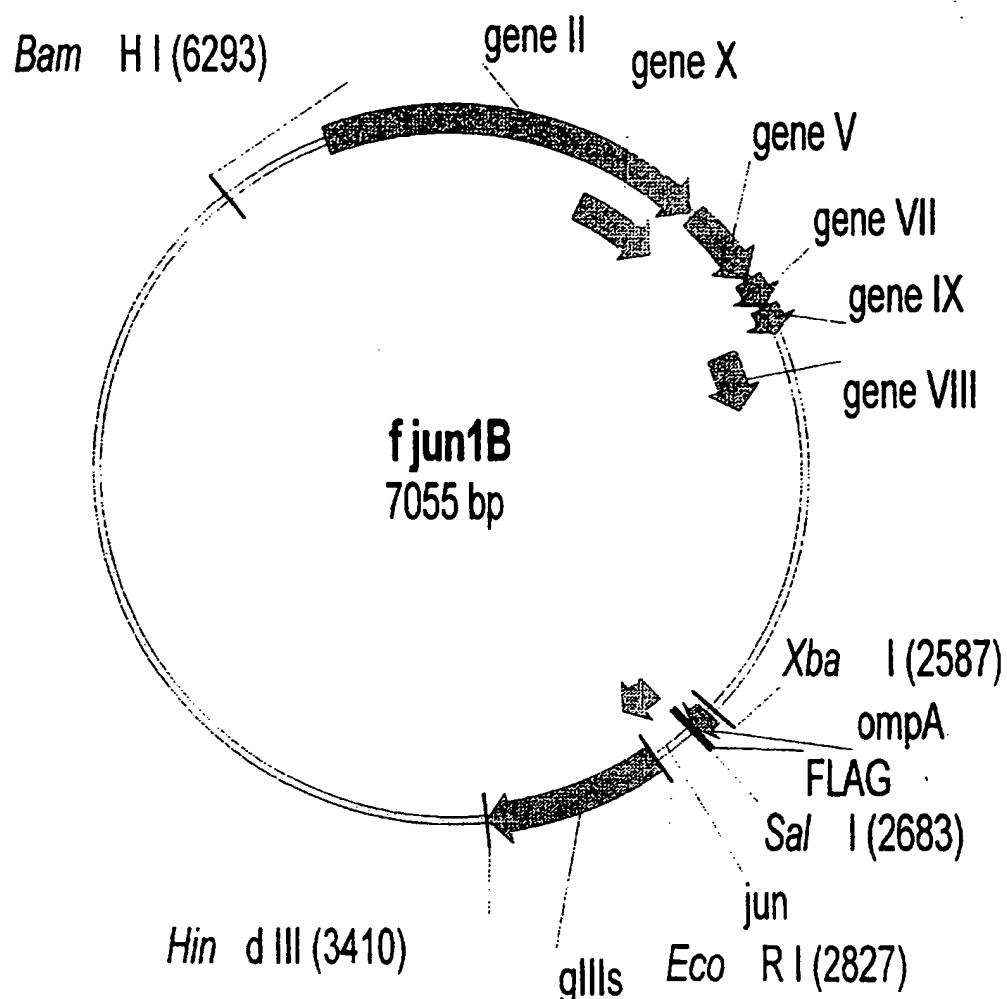


Figure 14: Phage vector fpep3\_1B: functional map

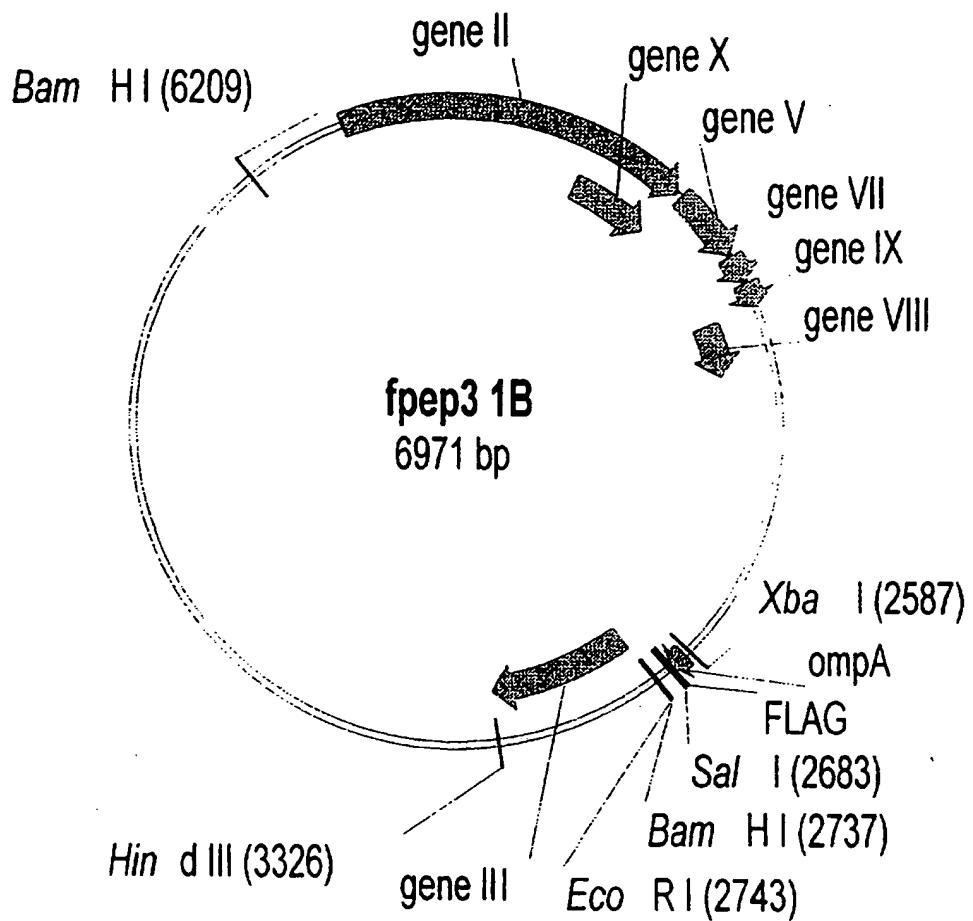


Figure 15: Phage vector fNGF\_1B: functional map

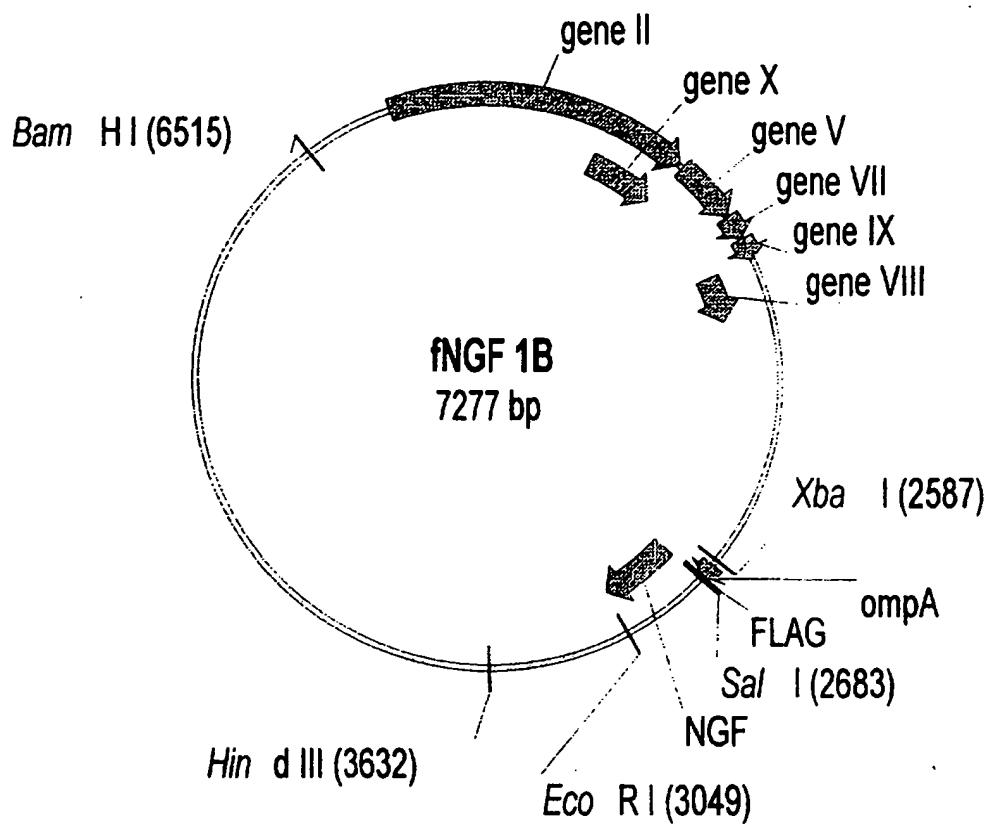


Figure 16: Plasmid pUC19/IMPhag: functional map

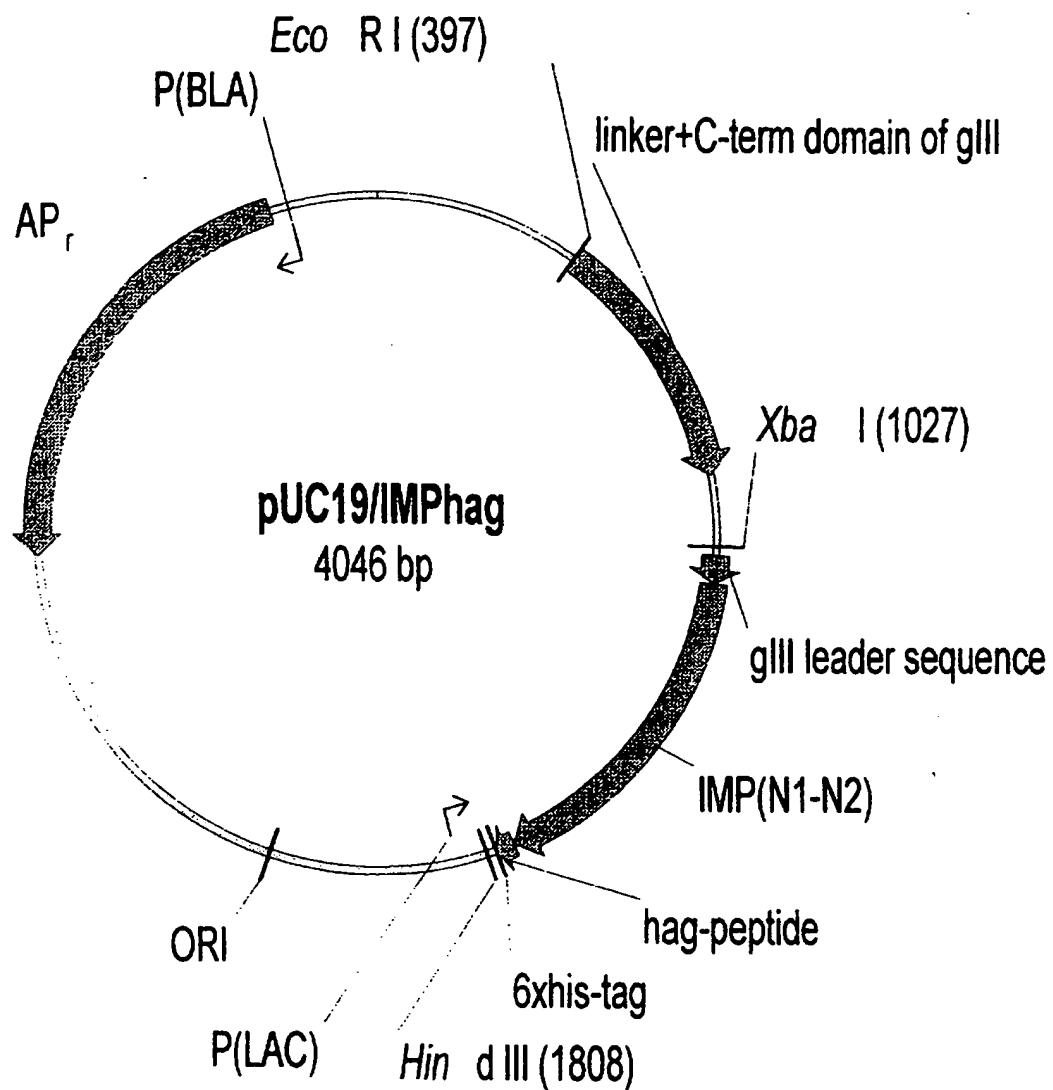


Figure 17: Plasmid pUC18/IMPP75: functional map

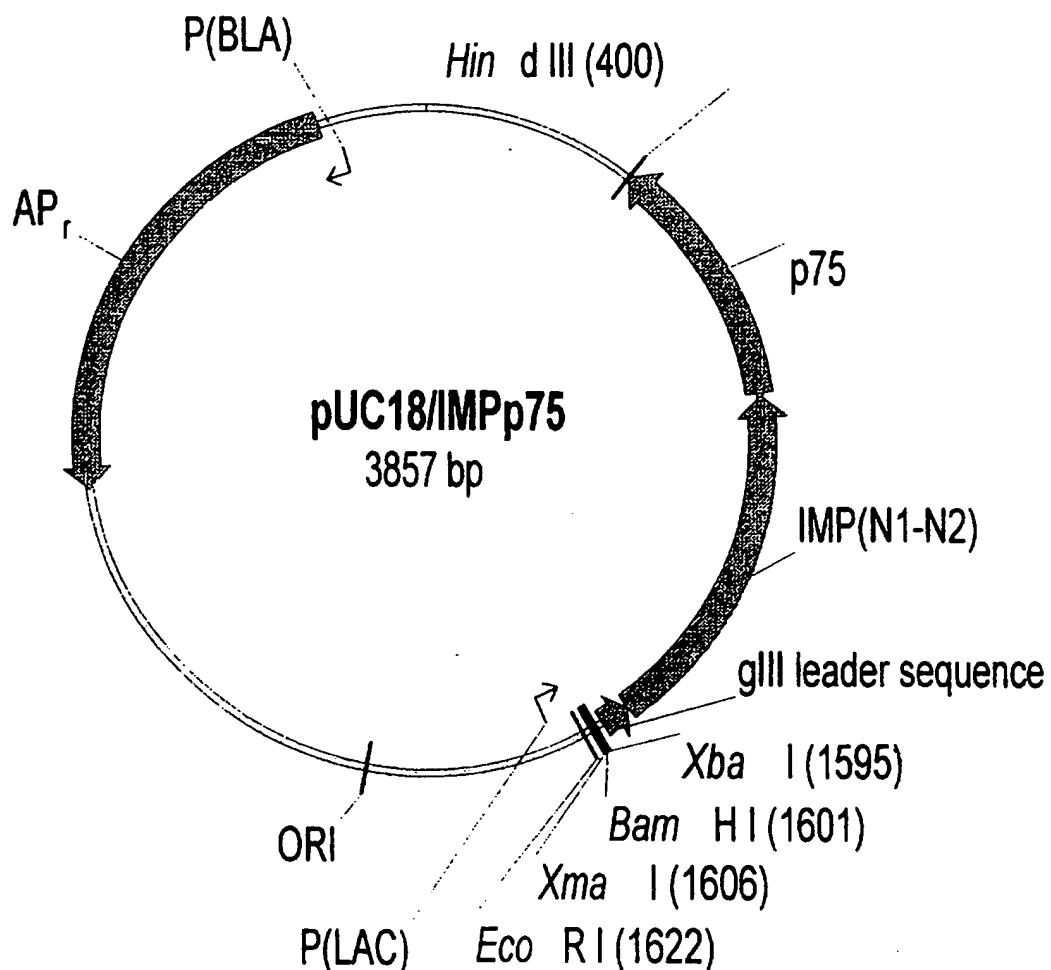


Figure 18: Plasmid pUC18/IMPIL16: functional map

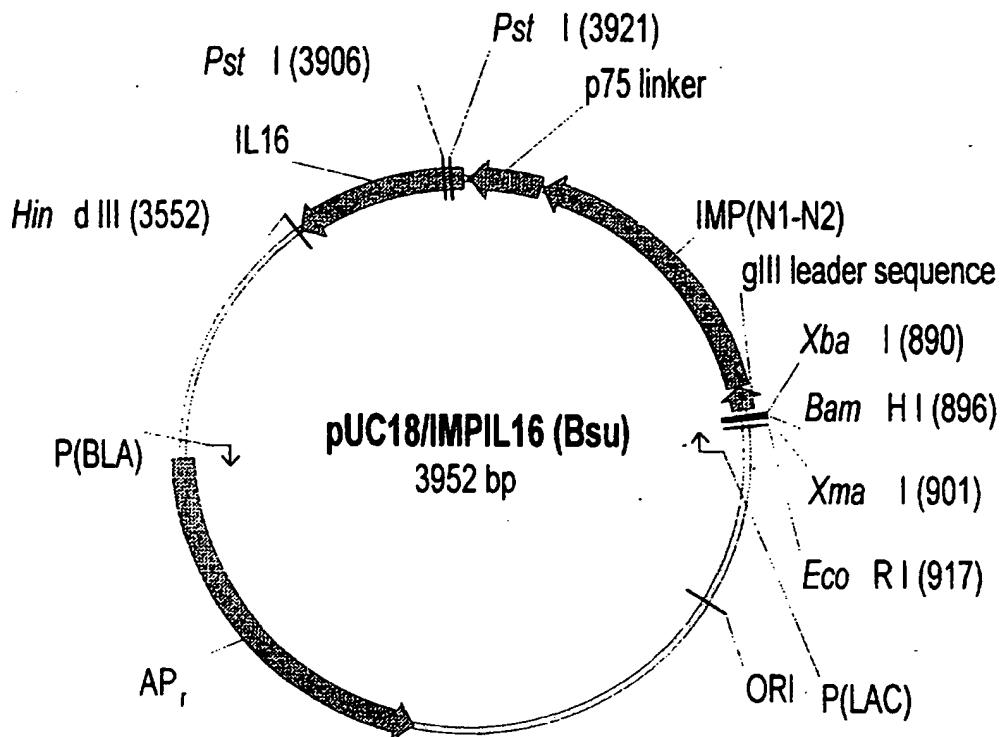


Figure 19: Analysis of selected clones (see Table 3)

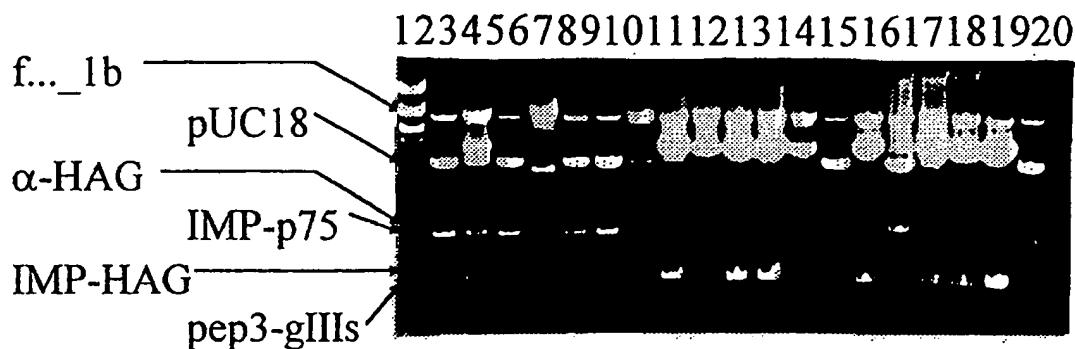


Figure 20: Co-transformation of phagemids, *in vivo* recombination and selection *via* His-tag: general description

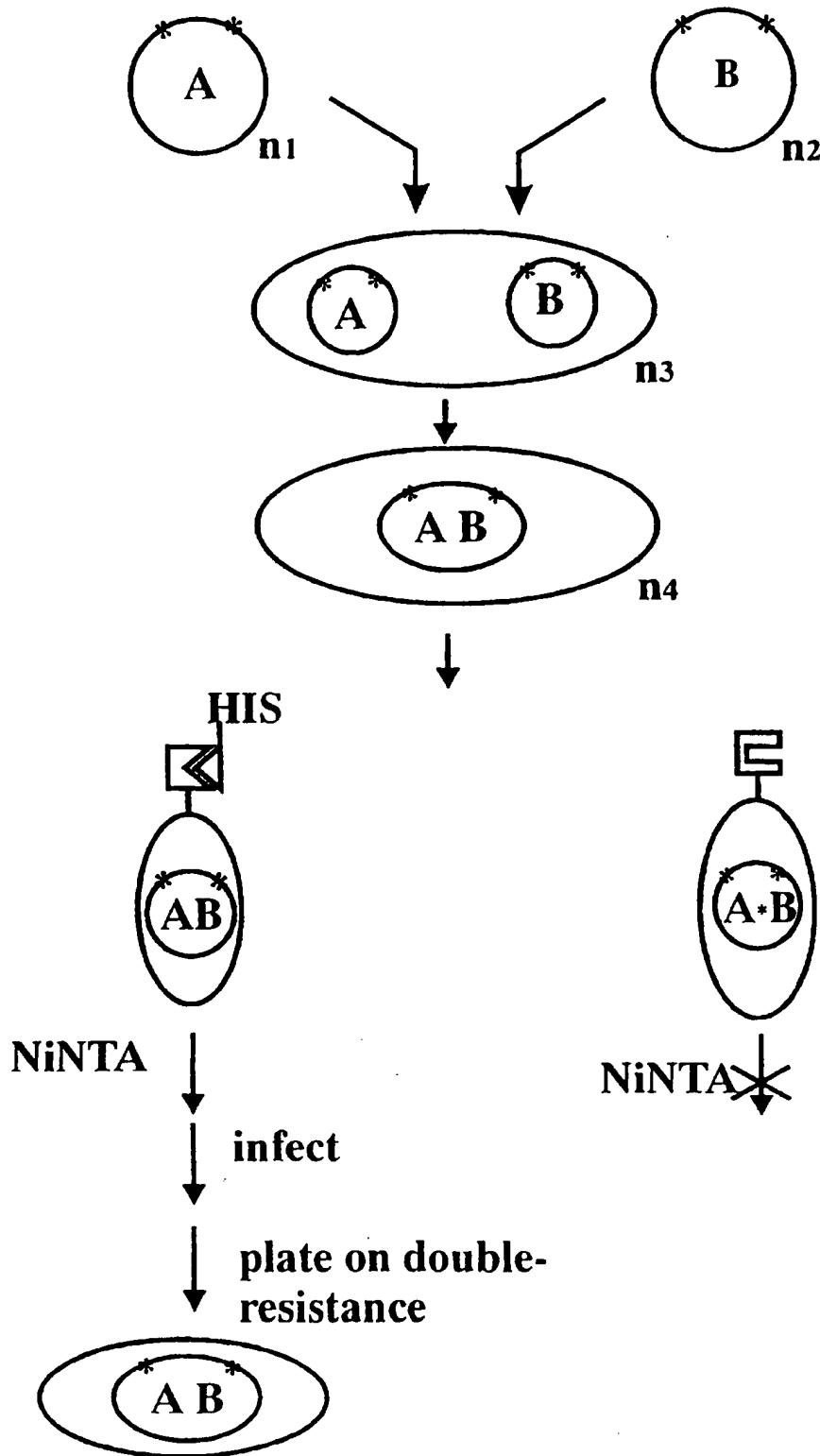


Figure 21: *In vitro* recombination and selection via His-tag: general description

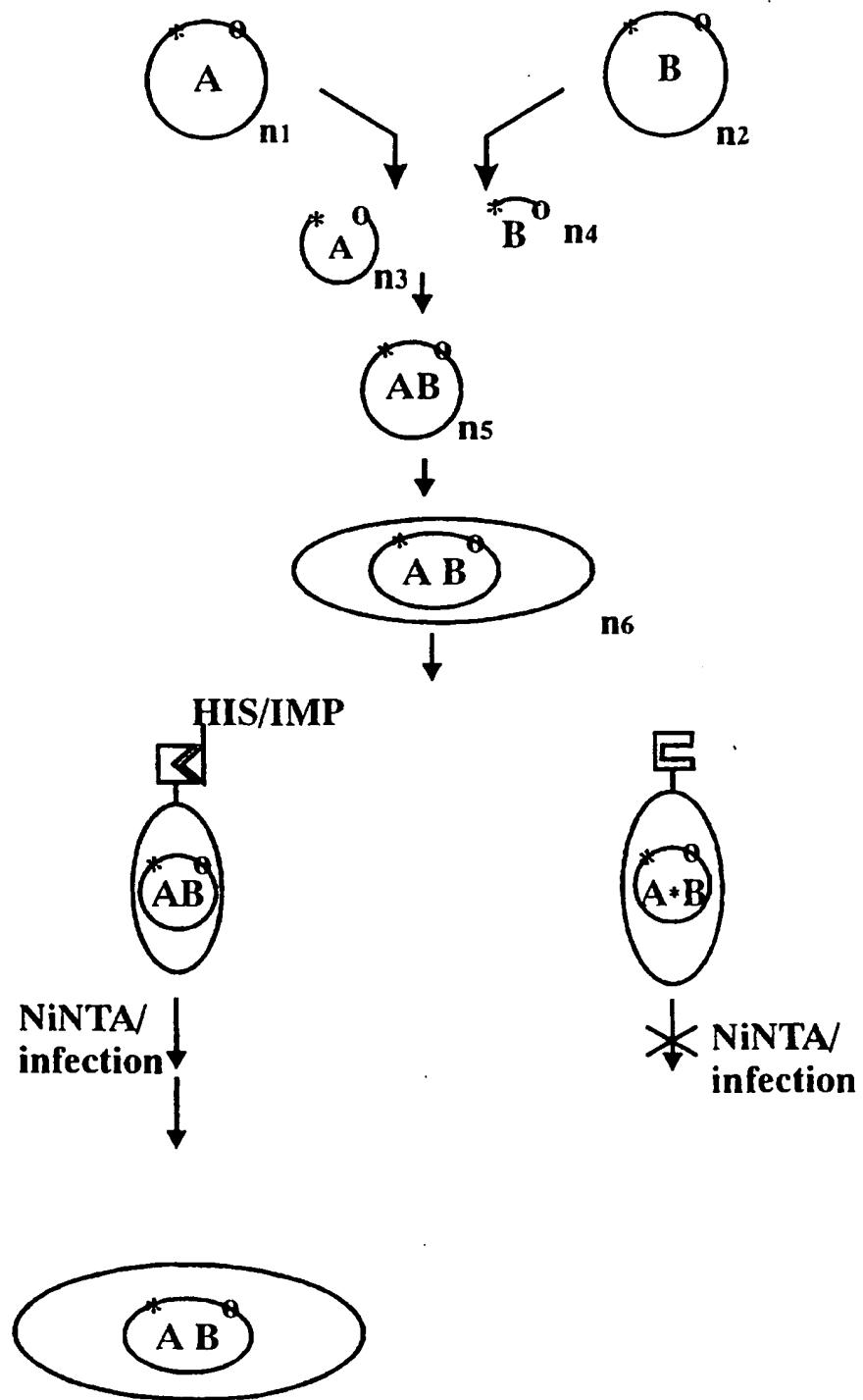


Figure 22: Phage vector fjunhag: functional map

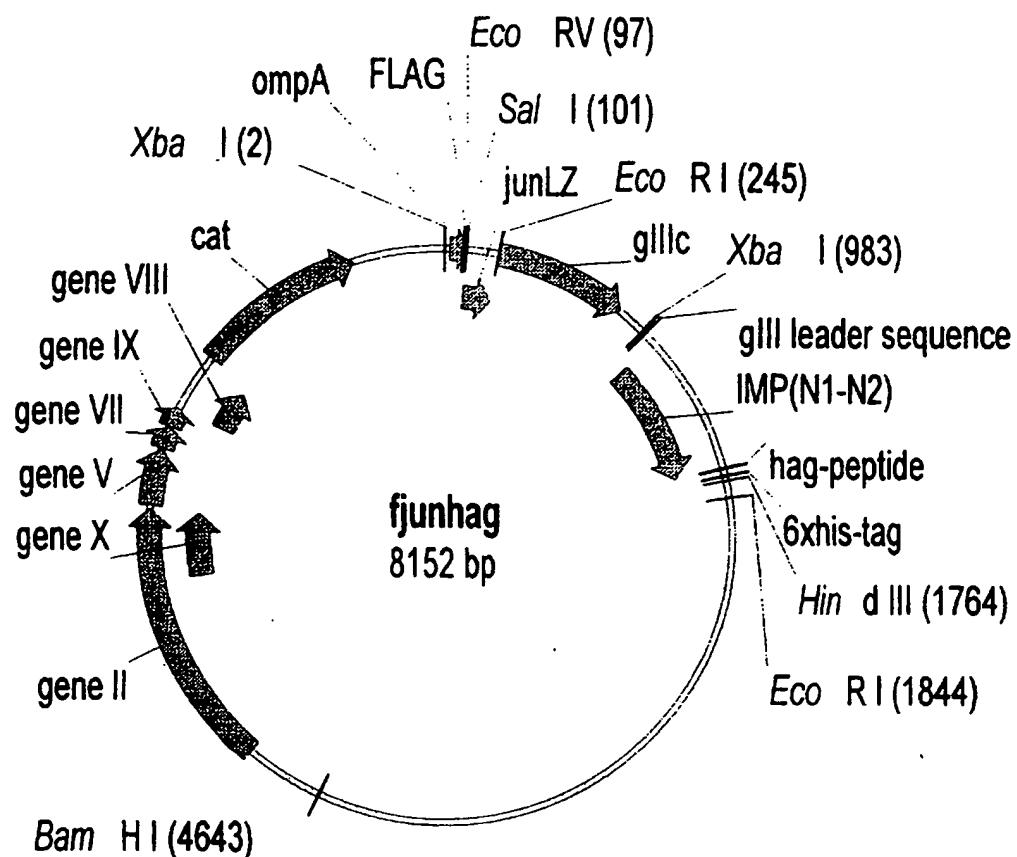


Figure 23: Spatial *in vivo* SIP: general description

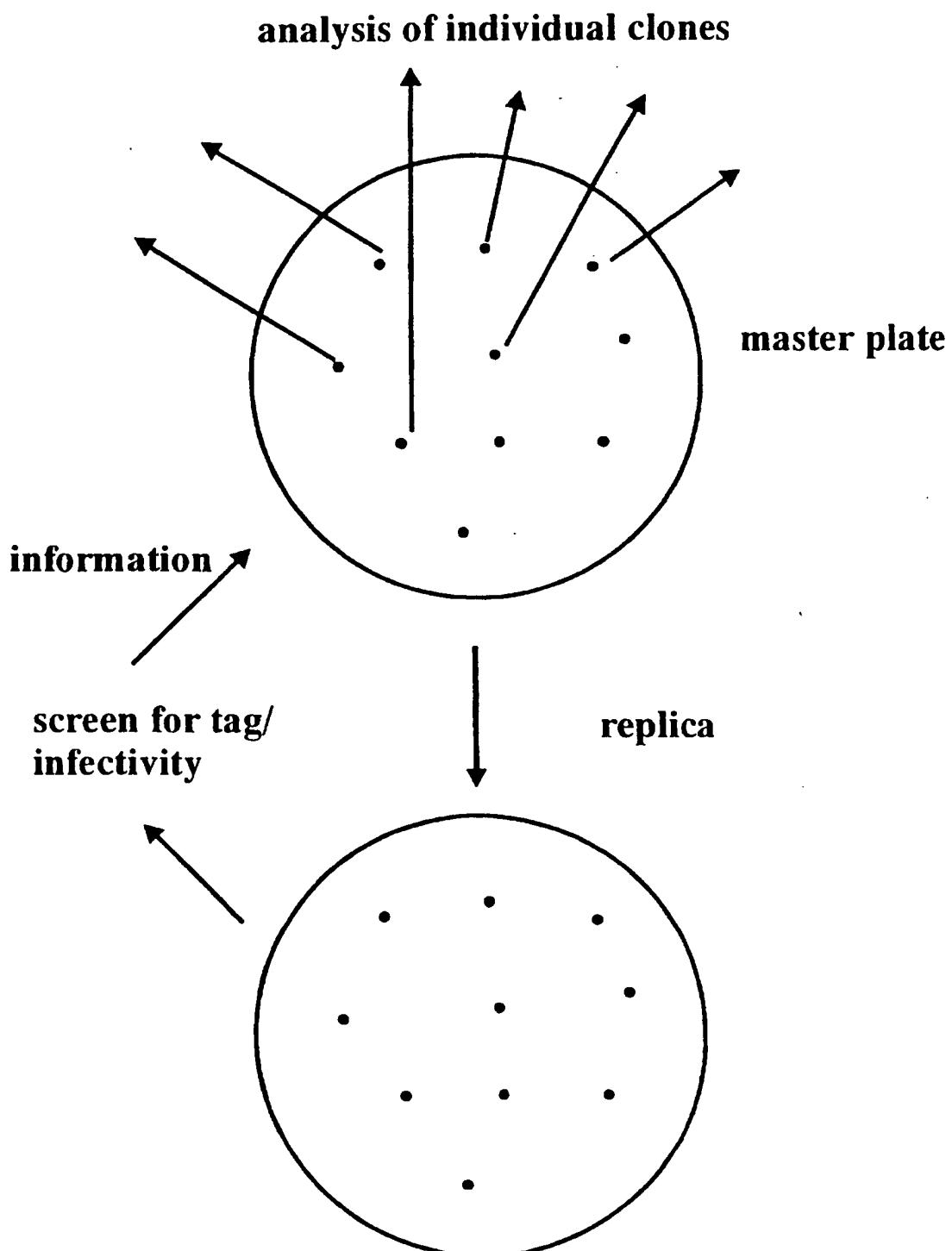


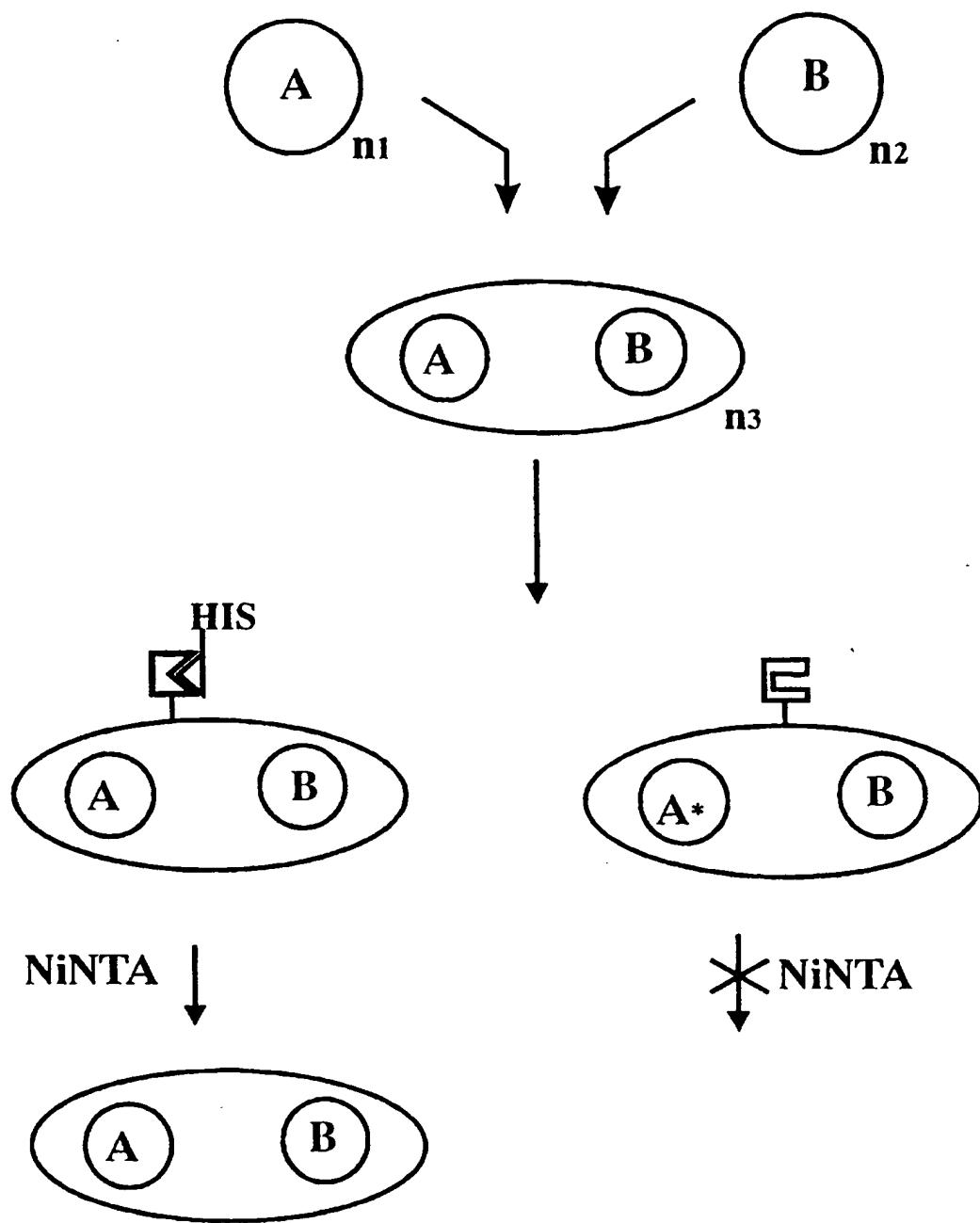
Figure 24: *E. coli* display: general description

Figure 25: pTERMsc2H10myc3sCAM: functional map and sequence

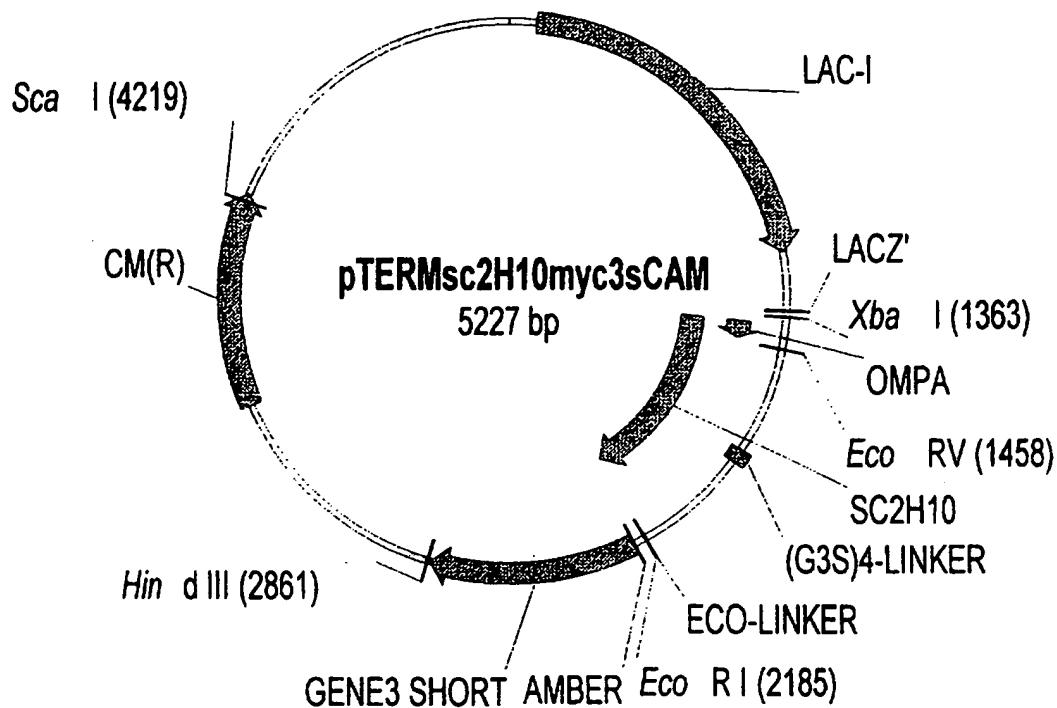


Figure 25: pTERMsc2H10myc3sCAM: functional map and sequence (continued)

1   ACCCGACACC ATCGAATGGC GCAAAACCTT TCGCGGTATG GCATGATAGC  
 TGGGCTGTGG TAGCTTACCG CGTTTGAA AGGCCATAC CGTACTATCG  
  
 51   GCCCGGAAGA GAGTCAATTG AGGGTGGTGA ATGTGAAACC AGTAACGTTA  
 CGGGCCTTCT CTCAGTTAAG TCCCACCACT TACACTTGGA TCATTGCAAT  
  
 101   TACGATGTGCG CAGAGTATGC CGGTGTCTCT TATCAGACCG TTTCCCGCGT  
 ATGCTACAGC GTCTCATACG GCCACAGAGA ATAGTCTGGC AAAGGGCGCA  
  
 151   GGTGAACCAG GCCAGCCACG TTTCTGCGAA AACGCGGAA AAAGTGGAAAG  
 CCACCTGGTC CGGTGGTGC AAAGACGCTT TTGCGCCCTT TTTCACCTTC  
  
 201   CGGCGATGGC GGAGCTGAAT TACATTCCCA ACCGCGTGGC ACAACAACTG  
 GCCGCTACCG CCTCGACTTA ATGTAAGGGT TGGCGCACCG TGGTGTGAC  
  
 251   GCGGGCAAAC AGTCGTTGCT GATTGGCGTT GCCACCTCCA GTCTGGCCCT  
 CGCCCGTTG TCAGCAACGA CTAACCGCAA CGGTGGAGGT CAGACCGGGA  
  
 301   GCACCGCGCCG TCGCAAATTG TCGCGGCGAT TAAATCTCGC GCCGATCAAC  
 CGTGCACGGC AGCGTTAAC AGCGCCGCTA ATTTAGAGCG CGGCTAGTTG  
  
 351   TGGGTGCCAG CGTGGTGGTG TCGATGGTAG AACGAAGCGG CGTCGAAGCC  
 ACCCACGGTC GCACCACAC AGCTACCATC TTGCTTCGCC GCAGCTTCGG  
  
 401   TGTAAAGCGG CGGTGCACAA TCTTCTCGCG CAACCGGTCA GTGGGCTGAT  
 ACATTCGCC GCCACGTGTT AGAAGAGCGC GTTGCACAGT CACCCGACTA  
  
 451   CATTAACATAT CCGCTGGATG ACCAGGATGC CATTGCTGTG GAAGCTGCCT  
 GTAATTGATA GGCGACCTAC TGGTCCCTACG GTAACGACAC CTTGACGGGA  
  
 501   GCACATAATGT TCCGGCGTTA TTTCTTGATG TCTCTGACCA GACACCCATC  
 CGTGATTACA AGGCCGCAAT AAAGAACTAC AGAGACTGGT CTGTGGGTAG  
  
 551   AACAGTATTAA TTTTCTCCCA TGAAGACGGT ACGCGACTGG GCGTGGAGCA  
 TTGTCATAAT AAAAGAGGGT ACTTCTGCCA TGCCTGACCG CGCACCTCGT  
  
 601   TCTGGTCGCA TTGGGTCAAC AGCAAATCGC GCTGTTAGCG GGCCCATTAA  
 AGACCAGCGT AACCCAGTGG TCGTTTAGCG CGACAATCGC CCGGGTAATT  
  
 651   GTTCTGTCTC GGCGCGTCTG CGTCTGGCTG GCTGGCATAA ATATCTCACT  
 CAAGACAGAG CGCGCAGAC GCAGACCGAC CGACCGTATT TATAGAGTGA  
  
 701   CGCAATCAAA TTCAGCCGAT AGCGGAACGG GAAGGCGACT GGAGTGCCAT  
 GCGTTAGTTT AAGTCGGCTA TCGCCTTGCC CTTCCGCTGA CCTCACGGTA  
  
 751   GTCCGGTTTT CAACAAACCA TGCAAATGCT GAATGAGGGC ATCGTTCCCA  
 CAGGCCAAAA GTTGTGGT ACCTTACGA CTTACTCCCG TAGCAAGGGT  
  
 801   CTGCGATGCT GGTTGCCAAC GATCAGATGG CGCTGGCGC AATGCGCGCC  
 GACGCTACGA CCAACGGTTG CTAGTCTACC GCGACCCGCG TTACGCGCGG

Figure 25: pTERMsc2H10myc3sCAM: functional map and sequence (continued)

851 ATTACCGAGT CCGGGCTGCG CGTTGGTGG GACATCTCGG TAGTGGGATA  
 TAATGGCTCA GGCCCACGC GCAACCACGC CTGTAGAGCC ATCACCCATAT  
  
 901 CGACGATACC GAAGACAGCT CATGTTATAT CCCGCCGTTA ACCACCATCA  
 GCTGCTATGG CTTCTGTCGA GTACAATATA GGGCGGCAAT TGGTGGTAGT  
  
 951 AACAGGATTT TCGCCTGCTG GGGCAAACCA GCGTGGACCG CTTGCTGCAA  
 TTGTCCCTAAA AGCGGACGAC CCCGTTGGT CGCACCTGGC GAACGACGTT  
  
 1001 CTCTCTCAGG GCCAGGGCGGT GAAGGGCAAT CAGCTGTTGC CCGTCTCACT  
 GAGAGAGTCC CGGTCCGCCA CTTCCCGTTA GTCGACAACG GGCAGAGTGA  
  
 1051 GGTGAAAAGA AAAACCACCC TGGCGCCCAA TACGCAAACCC GCCTCTCCCC  
 CCACCTTTCT TTTTGGTGGG ACCGCGGGTT ATGCGTTGG CGGAGAGGGG  
  
 1101 GCGCGTTGGC CGATTCATTA ATGCAGCTGG CACGACAGGT TTCCCGACTG  
 CGCGCAACCG GCTAAGTAAT TACGTCGACC GTGCTGTCCA AAGGGCTGAC  
  
 1151 GAAAGCGGGC AGTGAGCGGT ACCCGATAAAA AGCGGCTTCC TGACAGGGAGG  
 CTTTCGCCCG TCACTCGCCA TGGGCTATT TCGCCGAAGG ACTGTCCCTCC  
  
 1201 CCGTTTGTT TTGCAGCCCA CCTCAACGCA ATTAATGTGA GTTAGCTCAC  
 GGCAAAACAA AACGTGGGT GGAGTTGCGT TAATTACACT CAATCGAGTG  
  
 1251 TCATTAGGCA CCCCAGGCTT TACACTTTAT GCTTCCGGCT CGTATGTTGT  
 AGTAATCCGT GGGTCCGAA ATGTGAAATA CGAAGGCCGA GCATACAACA  
  
 1301 GTGGAATTGT GAGCGGATAA CAATTTCACA CAGGAAACAG CTATGACCAC  
 CACCTTAACA CTCGCCTATT GTTAAAGTGT GTCCCTTGTC GATACTGGTA

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1351 GATTACGAAT TTCTAGATAA CGAGGGCAAA AAATGAAAAAA GACAGCTATC
 CTAATGCTTA AAGATCTATT GCTCCCGTT TTTACTTTT CTGTCGATAG

 1401 GCGGATTGCAG TGGCACTGGC TGGTTTCGCT ACCGTAGCGC AGGCCGACTA
 CGCTAACGTC ACCGTGACCG ACCAAAGCGA TGGCATCGCG TCCGGCTGAT

EcoRV

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1451 CAAAGATATC GTGATGACCC AGTCTCCAGC AATCATGTCT ACATCTCTAG  
 GTTTCTATAG CACTACTGGG TCAGAGGTG TTAGTACAGA TGTAGAGATC  
  
 1501 GGGAACGGGT CACCATGACC TGCAC TGCACTGCCA GTTCAAGTGT AAGTTCTCT  
 CCCTGCCCA GTGGTACTGG ACGTGACGGT CAAGTTCACA TTCAAGGAGA  
  
 1551 TACTTACACT GGTACCAGCA GAAGCCAGGA TCCTCCCCCA AACTCTGGAT  
 ATGAATGTGA CCATGGTCGT CTTCGGTCTT AGGAGGGGGT TTGAGACCTA  
  
 1601 TTATAGCACA TCCAACCTGG CTTCTGGAGT CCCAACCTCGC TTCAGTGGCA

Figure 25: pTERMsc2H10myc3sCAM: functional map and sequence (continued)

AATATCGTGT AGGTTGGACC GAAGACCTCA GGGTTGAGCG AAGTCACCGT  
 1651 GTGGGTCTGG GACCTCTTAC TCTCTCACAA TCAGCACCAT GGCGGCTGAG  
 CACCCAGACC CTGGAGAATG AGAGAGTGT AGTCGTGGTA CGCGCGACTC  
 1701 GATGCTGCCA CTTATTACTG CCACCAAGTAT CATCGTTCC CACCCACGTT  
 CTACGACGGT GAATAATGAC GGTGGTCATA GTAGCAAAGG GTGGGTGCAA  
 1751 CGGAGGGGGG ACCAAGCTGG AAATAAAACG GGCTGGTGGT GGTGGTTCTG  
 GCCTCCCCCC TGGTCGACC TTTATTTGC CCGACCACCA CCACCAAGAC  
 1801 GCGGCCGGCGG CTCCGGTGGT GGTGGTTCTG AAGTTAAACT GGTCGAGTCT  
 CGCCGCCGCC GAGGCCACCA CCACCAAGAC TTCAATTGA CCAGCTCAGA  
 1851 GGAGGGAGGCT TGGTGCAACC TGGAGGATCC ATGAAACTCT CCTGTGTTGC  
 CCTCCTCCGA ACCACGTTGG ACCTCCTAGG TACTTGAGA GGACACAACG  
 1901 CTCTGGAATC ACTTTCAGTA ATTACCGGAT GAACTGGTC CGCCAGTCTC  
 GAGACCTTAG TGAAAGTCAT TAATGGCCTA CTTGACCCAG GCGGTAGAG  
 1951 CAGAGAAGGG GCTTGAGTGG GTTGCTGAAA TTAGATTGAA ATCTAATAAT  
 GTCTCTTCCC CGAACTCACC CAACGACTTT AATCTAACTT TAGATTATTA  
 2001 TATGCAACAC ATTATGCGGA GTCTGTGAAA GGGAGGTTCA CCATCTCAAG  
 ATACGTTGTG TAATACGCC CAGACACTTT CCCTCCAAGT GGTAGAGTTC  
 2051 AGATGATTCC AAAAGTAGTG TCTACCTGCA AATGAACAAC TTAAGAGCTG  
 TCTACTAAGG TTTTCATCAC AGATGGACGT TTACTTGTG AATTCTCGAC  
 2101 AAGACACTGG CATTATTAC TGTAGAGGGG TTTCATATAAC TATAGACTAC  
 TTCTGTGACC GTAAATAATG ACATCTCCCC AAAGTATATG ATATCTGATG

EcoRI  
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2151 TGGGGTCAAG GAACCTCAGT CACAGTCTCC TCAGAATTG AGCAGAACGCT
 ACCCCAGTTC CTTGGAGTCA GTGTCAGAGG AGTCTTAAGC TCGTCTTCGA
 2201 GATCTCTGAG GAAGACCTGT AGGCATGCTT ATTTGTTGT GAATATCAAG
 CTAGAGACTC CTTCTGGACA TCCGTACGAA TAAACAAACA CTTATAGTTC
 2251 GCCAATCGTC TGACCTGCCT CAACCTCCTG TCAATGCTGG CGGCGGCTCT
 CGGTAGCAG ACTGGACGGA GTTGGAGGAC AGTTACGACC GCCGCCGAGA
 2301 GGTGGTGGTT CTGGTGGCGG CTCTGAGGGT GGTGGCTCTG AGGGTGGCGG
 CCACCACCAA GACCACGCC GAGACTCCCA CCACCGAGAC TCCCACCGCC
 2351 TTCTGAGGGT GGCAGGCTCTG AGGGAGGCAG TTCCGGTGGT GGCTCTGGTT
 AAGACTCCCA CCGCCGAGAC TCCCTCCGCC AAGGCCACCA CCGAGACCAA
 2401 CCGGTGATTT TGATTATGAA AAGATGGCAA ACGCTAATAA GGGGGCTATG
 GGCCACTAAA ACTAATACTT TTCTACCGTT TGCGATTATT CCCCCGATAC

Figure 25: pTERMsc2H10myc3sCAM: functional map and sequence (continued)

2451 ACCGAAAATG CCGATGAAAA CGCGCTACAG TCTGACGCTA AAGGCAAATC
 TGGCTTTAC GGCTACTTT GCGCGATGTC AGACTGCGAT TTCCGTTGA

 2501 TGATTCTGTC GCTACTGATT ACGGTGCTGC TATCGATGGT TTCATTGGTG
 ACTAAGACAG CGATGACTAA TGCCACGACG ATAGCTACCA AAGTAACCAC

 2551 ACGTTTCCGG CCTTGCTAAT GGTAAATGGTG CTACTGGTGA TTTTGCTGGC
 TGCAAAGGCC GGAACGATTA CCATTACAC GATGACCACT AAAACGACCG

 2601 TCTAATTCCC AAATGGCTCA AGTCGGTGAC GGTGATAATT CACCTTAAT
 AGATTAAGGG TTTACCGAGT TCAGCCACTG CCACTATTAA GTGGAAATTA

 2651 GAATAATTTC CGTCAATATT TACCTTCCCT CCCTCAATCG GTTGAATGTC
 CTTATTAAAG GCAGTTATAA ATGGAAGGG AGGAGTTAGC CAACTTACAG

 2701 GCCCTTTGT CTTTGGCGCT GGTAAACCAT ATGAATTTC TATTGATTGT
 CGGGAAAACA GAAACCGCGA CCATTTGGTA TACTAAAAG ATAACTAACA

 2751 GACAAAATAA ACTTATTCCG TGGTGTCTTT GCGTTTCTTT TATATGTTGC
 CTGTTTTATT TGAATAAGGC ACCACAGAAA CGCAAAGAAA ATATACAACG

 2801 CACCTTTATG TATGTATTTT CTACGTTGC TAACATACTG CGTAATAAGG
 GTGAAATAC ATACATAAAA GATGCAAACG ATTGTATGAC GCATTATTCC

HindIII

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2851 AGTCTTGATA AGCTTGACCT GTGAAGTGAA AAATGGCGCA CATTGTGCGA  
 TCAGAACTAT TCGAACTGGA CACTTCACCT TTTACCGCGT GTAACACGCT  
  
 2901 CATTTTTTT GTCTGCCGTT TACCGCTACT GCGTCACGGA TCCCCACGCG  
 GTAAAAAAA CAGACGGCAA ATGGCGATGA CGCAGTGCCT AGGGGTGCGC  
  
 2951 CCCTGTAGCG GCGCATTAAAG CGCGGCGGGT GTGGTGGTTA CGCGCAGCGT  
 GGGACATCGC CGCGTAATTG GCGCCGCCA CACCACCAAT GCGCGTCGCA  
  
 3001 GACCGCTACA CTTGCCAGCG CCCTAGCGCC CGCTCCTTTC GCTTTCTTCC  
 CTGGCGATGT GAACGGTCGC GGGATCGCGG GCGAGGAAAG CGAAAGAAGG  
  
 3051 CTTCTTTCT CGCCACGTTC GCCGGCTTTC CCCGTCAAGC TCTAAATCGG  
 GAAGGAAAGA GCGGTGCAAG CGGCGAAAG GGGCAGTTCG AGATTAGCC  
  
 3101 GGCATCCCTT TAGGGTTCCG ATTTAGTGT TTACGGCACC TCGACCCAA  
 CCGTAGGGAA ATCCCAAGGC TAAATCACGA AATGCCGTGG AGCTGGGTT  
  
 3151 AAAACTTGAT TAGGGTGATG GTTCACGTAG TGGGCCATCG CCCTGATAGA  
 TTTGAACTA ATCCCACTAC CAAGTGCATC ACCCGGTAGC GGGACTATCT  
  
 3201 CGGTTTTCG CCCTTGACG TTGGAGTCCA CGTTCTTAA TAGTGGACTC  
 GCCAAAAAGC GGGAAACTGC AACCTCAGGT GCAAGAAATT ATCACCTGAG

Figure 25: pTERMsc2H10myc3sCAM: functional map and sequence (continued)

3251 TTGTTCCAAA CTGGAACAAC ACTCAACCCCT ATCTCGGTCT ATTCTTTGA  
 AACAAAGGTTT GACCTTGTG TGAGTTGGGA TAGAGCCAGA TAAGAAAACT  
  
 3301 TTTATAAGGG ATTTTGCAGA TTTCGGCCTA TTGGTTAAAAA AATGAGCTGA  
 AAATATTCCC TAAAACGGCT AAAGCCGGAT AACCAATT TTACTCGACT  
  
 3351 TTTAACAAAA ATTTAACGCG AATTTAACAA AAATATTAAC GTTTACAATT  
 AAATTGTTT TAAATTGCGC TTAAAATTGT TTTATAATTG CAAATGTTAA  
  
 3401 TCAGGTGGCA CTTTCGGGG AAATGTGCGC GGAACCCCTA TTTGTTATT  
 AGTCCACCGT GAAAAGCCCC TTTACACGCG CCTTGGGGAT AAACAAATAA  
  
 3451 TTTCTAAATA CATTCAAATA TGTATCCGCT CATGTCGAGA CGTTGGGTGA  
 AAAGATTTAT GTAAGTTAT ACATAGGCGA GTACAGCTCT GCAACCCACT  
  
 3501 GGTTCCAACT TTCACCATAA TGAAATAAGA TCACTACCGG GCGTATTTTT  
 CCAAGGTTGA AAGTGGTATT ACTTTATTCT AGTGATGGCC CGCATAAAAAA  
  
 3551 TGAGTTATCG AGATTTTCAG GAGCTAAGGA AGCTAAAATG GAGAAAAAAA  
 ACTCAATAGC TCTAAAAGTC CTCGATTCT TCGATTTAC CTCTTTTTT  
  
 3601 TCACTGGATA TACCACCGTT GATATATCCC AATGGCATCG TAAAGAACAT  
 AGTGACCTAT ATGGTGGCAA CTATATAGGG TTACCGTAGC ATTTCTTGT  
  
 3651 TTTGAGGCAT TTCAGTCAGT TGCTCAATGT ACCTATAACC AGACCGTTCA  
 AAACCTCCGTA AAGTCAGTCA ACGAGTTACA TGGATATTGG TCTGGCAAGT  
  
 3701 GCTGGATATT ACGGCCTTT TAAAGACCGT AAAGAAAAAT AAGCACAAGT  
 CGACCTATAA TGCCGGAAAA ATTTCTGGCA TTTCTTTTA TTCGTGTTCA  
  
 3751 TTTATCCGGC CTTTATTAC C ATTCTTGCCTT GCCTGATGAA TGCTCATCCG  
 AAATAGGCCG GAAATAAGTG TAAGAACGGG CGGACTACTT ACGAGTAGGC  
  
 3801 GAGTTCCGTA TGGCAATGAA AGACGGTGAG CTGGTGATAT GGGATAGTGT  
 CTCAAGGCAT ACCGTTACTT TCTGCCACTC GACCACTATA CCCTATCACA  
  
 3851 TCACCCTTGT TACACCGTTT TCCATGAGCA AACTGAAACG TTTTCATCGC  
 AGTGGGAACA ATGTGGCAAA AGGTACTCGT TTGACTTTGC AAAAGTAGGC  
  
 3901 TCTGGAGTGA ATACCACGAC GATTTCCGGC AGTTTCTACA CATATATTG  
 AGACCTCACT TATGGTGTG CTAAAGGCCG TCAAAGATGT GTATATAAGC  
  
 3951 CAAGATGTGG CGTGTACGG TGAAAACCTG GCCTATTCC CTAAAGGGTT  
 GTTCTACACC GCACAAATGCC ACTTTGGAC CGGATAAAGG GATTTCACAA  
  
 4001 TATTGAGAAT ATGTTTTCG TCTCAGCCAA TCCCTGGGTG AGTTTCACCA  
 ATAACCTTTA TACAAAAAGC AGAGTCGGTT AGGGACCCAC TCAAAGTGGT  
  
 4051 GTTTTGATTT AAACGTGGCC AATATGGACA ACTTCTTCGC CCCCCGTTTC  
 CAAAACAAAAA TTTGCACCGG TTATACCTGT TGAAGAAGCG GGGGCAAAAG

Figure 25: pTERMsc2H10myc3sCAM: functional map and sequence (continued)

4101 ACCATGGGCA AATATTATAC GCAAGGCGAC AAGGTGCTGA TGCCGCTGGC  
 TGGTACCCGT TTATAATATG CGTCCGCTG TTCCACGACT ACGGCACCG  
 4151 GATTCAAGGTT CATCATGCCG TCTGTGATGG CTTCCATGTC GGCAGAAATGC  
 CTAAGTCCAA GTAGTACGGC AGACACTACC GAAGGTACAG CCGTCTTACG

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4201 TTAATGAATT ACAACAGTAC TGCATGAGT GGCAGGGCGG GGCATAATT
 AATTACTTAA TGTTGTCATG ACGCTACTCA CCGTCCCGCC CCGCATTAAA
 4251 TTTTAAGGCA GTTATTGGTG CCCTTAAACG CCTGGTGCTA CGCCTGAATA
 AAAATTCCGT CAATAACCAC GGGAAATTGC GGACCACGAT GCGGACTTAT
 4301 AGTGATAATA AGCGGATGAA TGGCAGAAAT TCGAAAGCAA ATTGACCCG
 TCACTATTAT TCGCCTACTT ACCGTCTTA AGCTTCGTT TAAGCTGGC
 4351 GTCGTCGGTT CAGGGCAGGG TCGTTAAATA GCCGCTTATG TCTATTGCTG
 CAGCAGCCAA GTCCCGTCCC AGCAATTAT CGGCGAATAC AGATAACGAC
 4401 GTTTACCGGT TTATTGACTA CCGGAAGCAG TGTGACCGTG TGCTTCAA
 CAAATGGCCA AATAACTGAT GGCCTCGTC ACACTGGCAC ACGAAGAGTT
 4451 ATGCCTGAGG CCAGTTGCT CAGGCTCTCC CCGTGGAGGT AATAATTGCT
 TACGGACTCC GGTCAAACGA GTCCGAGAGG GGCACCTCCA TTATTAACGA
 4501 CGACATGACC AAAATCCCTT AACGTGAGTT TTCGTTCCAC TGAGCGTCAG
 GCTGTACTGG TTTTAGGGAA TTGCACTCAA AAGCAAGGTG ACTCGCAGTC
 4551 ACCCGTAGA AAAGATCAA GGATCTTCTT GAGATCCTT TTTCTGCGC
 TGGGCATCT TTTCTAGTT CCTAGAAGAA CTCTAGGAAA AAAAGACGCG
 4601 GTAATCTGCT GCTTGCAAAC AAAAACCAC CCGCTACCA CGGTGGTTG
 CATTAGACGA CGAACGTTG TTTTTTGGT GGCGATGGTC GCCACCAAAC
 4651 TTTGCCGGAT CAAGAGCTAC CAACTCTTT TCCGAAGGTA ACTGGCTTC
 AAACGGCCTA GTTCTCGATG GTTGAGAAAA AGGCTTCAT TGACCGAAGT
 4701 GCAGAGCGCA GATACCAAAT ACTGTCCTTC TAGTGTAGCC GTAGTTAGGC
 CGTCTCGCGT CTATGGTTA TGACAGGAAG ATCACATCGG CATCAATCCG
 4751 CACCACTTCA AGAACTCTGT AGCACCGCT ACATACCTCG CTCTGCTAAT
 GTGGTGAAGT TCTTGAGACA TCGTGGCGGA TGTATGGAGC GAGACGATTA
 4801 CCTGTTACCA GTGGCTGCTG CCAGTGGCGA TAAGTCGTGT CTTACCGGGT
 GGACAATGGT CACCGACGAC GGTCACCGCT ATTCAAGCACA GAATGGCCCA
 4851 TGGACTCAAG ACGATAGTTA CCGGATAAGG CGCAGCGGTC GGGCTGAACG
 ACCTGAGTTC TGCTATCAAT GGCCTATTCC GCGTCGCCAG CCCGACTTGC
 4901 GGGGGTTCGT GCACACAGCC CAGCTGGAG CGAACGACCT ACACCGAACT

Figure 25: pTERMsc2H10myc3sCAM: functional map and sequence (continued)

CCCCCAAGCA CGTGTGTCGG GTCGAACCTC GCTTGCTGGA TGTGGCTTGA
4951 GAGATACCTA CAGCGTGAGC TATGAGAAAG CGCCACGCTT CCCGAAGGGA
CTCTATGGAT GTCGCACTCG ATACTCTTC GCGGTGCGAA GGGCTTCCT
5001 GAAAGGGCGGA CAGGTATCCG GTAAGCGGCA GGGTCGGAAC AGGAGAGCGC
CTTCCGCCT GTCCATAGGC CATTGCCGT CCCAGCCTTG TCCTCTCGCG
5051 ACGAGGGAGC TTCCAGGGGG AAACGCCTGG TATCTTTATA GTCCTGTCGG
TGCTCCCTCG AAGGTCCCCC TTTGCGGACC ATAGAAATAT CAGGACAGCC
5101 GTTTCGCCAC CTCTGACTTG AGCGTCGATT TTTGTGATGC TCGTCAGGGG
CAAAGCGGTG GAGACTGAAC TCGCAGCTAA AAACACTACG AGCAGTCCCC
5151 GGC GGAGCCT ATGGAAAAAC GCCAGCAACG CGGCCTTTT ACGGTTCTG
CCGCCTCGGA TACCTTTTG CGGTCGTTGC GCCGGAAAAA TGCCAAGGAC
5201 GCCTTTGCT GGCCTTTGC TCACATG
CGGAAAACGA CCGGAAAACG AGTGTAC

Table 1: Phagemids Constructed for Experiments 2 and 3

Name	FLAG	His6	gIII	size (bp)	Insert	REN1	REN2	Resistance
ping1-A1	-	+	-	3783	His	EcoRV	SmaI	Ap
ping1-A2	-	-	-	3795	Strep-tag	EcoRV	SmaI	Ap
ping3-A1	+	+	-	3792	His	EcoRV	SmaI	Ap
ping3-A2	+	-	-	3804	Strep-tag	EcoRV	SmaI	Ap
pong3-A	+	-	+	4278	-	EcoRV	SmaI	Ap
pyang3-A	+	-	+	4404	Jun	EcoRV	EcoRI	Ap
pyang3-Ape2	+	-	+	pep2	XbaI	HindIII	Ap	Ap
pyang3-Ape3	+	-	+	pep3	XbaI	HindIII	Ap	Ap
pyang3-Ape10	+	-	+	pep10	XbaI	HindIII	Ap	Ap
ping1-C1	-	+	-	3853	His	EcoRV	SmaI	Cm
ping1-C2	-	-	-	3865	Strep-tag	EcoRV	SmaI	Cm
ping3-C1	+	+	-	3862	His	EcoRV	SmaI	Cm
ping3-C2	+	-	-	3874	Strep-tag	EcoRV	SmaI	Cm
pying3-C1	+	+	-	3994	Fos	EcoRV	EcoRI	Cm
pying3-C2	+	+	-	4315	p75	EcoRV	EcoRI	Cm
pying3-C3	+	+	-	4240	IL-16	EcoRV	EcoRI	Cm

Table 2: Results of Experiment 2 (see Figure 7)

Table 2a: Combination of phagemids present in initial library (α)

	Combination	Clone(s)
1.	pYING1-C2 + pYANG3-ApEx	6
2.	pYING1-C1 + pYANG3-A	1
3.	pYING1-C1 + pYANG3-ApEx	1
4.	pYING1-C2 + pYANG3-A	1
5.	pYING1-C2 + ?	1

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Table 2b: Combination of phagemids present after selection (β)

	Combination	Clone(s)
1.	pYING1-C2 + pYANG3-ApEx	1
2.	pYING1-C1 + pYANG3-A	9

Table 3: Results of Experiment 4 (see Figure 19)

Table 3a: Identification of phage/plasmid present in individual clones

Combination	Clone(s)
f _{hag} 1A + pUC19/IMPhag	#9
f _{pep} 3_1b + pUC18/IMP-p75	#1, #3, #5, #6, #7, #13, #15, #19
f _{pep} 3_1b + pUC19/IMPhag	#14
unusual DNA	#2, #4, #8, #10, #11, #12, #16, #17, #18

Table 3b: Test for infectivity of individual clones

Clone #	Titer (transducing units/ml)
1	2 x 10E4
2	31
3	1 x 10E5
4	1 x 10E5
5	1 x 10E5
6	2 x 10E3
7	1 x 10E4
8	1 x 10E5
9	1 x 10E6
10	1 x 10E4
11	1 x 10E3
12	1 x 10E4
13	3 x 10E3
14	< 10
15	5 x 10E4
16	1 x 10E4
17	5 x 10E2
18	1 x 10E4
19	1 x 10E5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern al Application No
PCT/EP 97/00931

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C12N15/10 C12N15/12 C12N15/24 C12N15/62 C12N15/70

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	DE 41 22 598 C (DKFZ) 30 July 1992 see the whole document ---	1-34
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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